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No. 677.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1768.

We have obtain'd a Copy of a Letter from the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Right Honorable the Earl of SHELBURNE, *which is as follows.*

A LETTER to the Right Hon. the Earl of SHELBURNE, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, *Jan.* 15, 1768.

My Lord,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's Province, having had experience of your Lordſhip's generous ſentiments of his Majeſty's moſt loyal tho' remote ſubjects in America, and of your noble exertions in their behalf in the late time of their diſtreſs, beg leave to lay before your Lordſhip's view, the new ſcenes of difficulty which are again opened upon us, and to implore your *repeated* interpoſition.

Your Lordſhip is not inſenſible, that our forefathers were in an unhappy Reign driven into this wilderneſs by the hand of power; at their own expence they croſſed an ocean of three thouſand miles; and purchaſed an inheritance for themſelves and their poſterity, with the view of propagating the chriſtian religion and enlarging the Engliſh dominion in this diſtant part of the Earth. Thro' the indulgent ſmiles of Heaven upon them, tho' not without hardſhip and fatigue unexperienced and perhaps hardly to be conceived by their brethren and fellow ſubjects in their native land; and with the conſtant peril of their lives from a numerous race of men, as barbarous and cruel, and yet as warlike as any people upon the face of the earth, they increaſed in their numbers and enlarged their ſettlement.—They obtained a Charter from King CHARLES the firſt, wherein his Majeſty was pleaſed to recognize to them, a liberty to worſhip God according to the dictates of their conſcience; a bleſſing which in thoſe unhappy times was denied to them in their own country: And the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of his natural born ſubjects within the realm. This Charter they enjoyed, having punctually fulfilled the conditions of it, till it was vacated, as we conceive arbitrarily, in the reign of King CHARLES the ſecond. After the revolution, that grand æra of Britiſh liberty, when King WILLIAM and Queen MARY of glorious and bleſſed memory were eſtabliſhed on the Throne, the inhabitants of this Province obtained another Charter; in which the moſt eſſential Rights and Privileges contained in the former were reſtored to them. Thus bleſſed with the liberties of Engliſhmen, they continued to increaſe and multiply, till as your Lordſhip knows, a dreary wilderneſs is become a fruitful field, and a grand ſource of national wealth and glory.

By the common law, my Lord, as well as ſundry Acts of Parliament from the Reign of EDWARD the third, the children of his Majeſty's natural born ſubjects, born paſſing and repaſſing the ſeas, are intitled to all the rights and privileges of his natural ſubjects born within the realm. From hence the concluſion appears to be indiſputable, that the deſcendents of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the realm, who migrated with the conſent of the nation, and purchaſed a Settlement with their own treaſure and blood, without any aid from the nation; who early acknowledged their allegiance to the Crown of England; and have always approved themſelves faithful ſubjects, and in many inſtances given ſignal proofs of their loyalty to their King, and their firm attachment and affection to their Mother Country: The concluſion is ſtrong, that excluſive of any conſideration of their Charter, they are intitled to the Rights and Privileges of the Britiſh conſtitution in common with their fellow ſubjects in Britain. And it is very remarkably the ſenſe of the Britiſh nation that they are ſo; as appears by an Act of Parliament made in the 13th of his late Majeſty King GEORGE the ſecond. The preamble of that Act plainly preſuppoſes it; and the purview of the ſame Act enables and directs the Superior Court of Judicature of this Province, a Court erected by the authority of the General Court, to naturalize foreigners under certain conditions; which it is preſumed the wiſdom of the Parliament would not have empowered any people to do, who were not *themſelves* deemed natural born ſubjects.

The ſpirit of the law of nature and nations ſuppoſes that all the free ſubjects of any Kingdom, are entitled equally to all the Rights of the Conſtitution; for it appears unnatural and unreaſonable to affirm, that local or any other circumſtances can juſtly deprive any part of the ſubjects of the ſame Prince, of the full enjoyment of the Rights of that Conſtitution, upon which the Government itſelf is formed, and by which ſovereignty and allegiance are aſcertained and limited. But your Lordſhip is ſo thoroughly acquainted with the extent of the rights of men and of ſubjects, as to render it altogether improper to take up any more of your time on this head.

There are, my Lord, fundamental rules of the Conſtitution, which it is humbly preſumed, neither the ſupreme legiſlative nor the ſupreme executive can alter. In all free States the Conſtitution is fixed: It is from thence that the legiſlative derives its authority; therefore it cannot change the conſtitution without deſtroying its own foundation. If then the conſtitution of Great Britain is the common right of all Britiſh ſubjects, it is humbly refered to your Lordſhip's judgment, whether the ſupreme legiſlative of the Empire may rightly leap the bounds of it in the exerciſe of power over the ſubjects in America, any more than over thoſe in Britain.

When mention is made of the Rights of American ſubjects and the intereſt they have in the Britiſh conſtitution in common with all other Britiſh ſubjects, your Lordſhip is too candid and juſt in your ſentiments to ſuppoſe that the Houſe have the moſt diſtant thought of an independency on Great-Britain.—They are not inſenſible of their ſecurity and happineſs in their connexion with and dependence on the Mother State. Theſe, my Lord, are the ſentiments of the Houſe and of their conſtituents; and they have reaſon to believe they are the ſentiments of all the Colonies: Thoſe who are induſtriouſly propagating in the nation a different opinion of the Coloniſts, are not only doing the greateſt injuſtice to them, but an irreparable injury to the nation itſelf.

It is the glory of the Britiſh conſtitution that it has its foundation in the law of God and nature: It is eſſentially a natural Right, that a man ſhall quietly enjoy, and have the ſole diſpoſal of his own property: This Right is ingrafted into the Britiſh conſtitution and is familiar to the American ſubjects: And your Lordſhip will judge, whether any neceſſity can render it juſt and equitable in the nature of things, that the ſupreme legiſlative of the Empire, ſhould impoſe duties, ſubſidies, talliages and taxes, internal or external, for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, upon ſubjects that are not, and can not, conſidering their local circumſtances, by any poſſibility be equally repreſented, and conſequently, whoſe conſent cannot be had in Parliament.

The ſecurity of Right and Property is the great end of Government. Surely then ſuch meaſures as tend to render Right and Property precarious, tend to deſtroy both Property and Government; for theſe muſt ſtand or fall together.—Property is admitted to have an exiſtence in the ſavage ſtate of nature: And if it is neceſſary for the ſupport of ſavage life, it by no means becomes leſs ſo in civil ſociety. The Houſe intreat your Lordſhip to conſider, whether a Coloniſt can be conceived to have any Property which he may call his own, if it may be granted away by any other body without his conſent: And they ſubmit to your Lordſhip's judgment whether this was not actually done, when the Act for granting to his Majeſty certain duties on Paper, Glaſs and other Articles, for the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America was made. It is the judgment of Lord Coke that the Parliament of Great-Britain cannot tax Ireland "*quia milites ad Parliamentum non mittant.*" And Sir William Jones, an eminent juriſt, declared it as his opinion, to King CHARLES the ſecond, that he could no more grant a commiſſion to levy money on his ſubjects in Jamaica, without their conſent by an Aſſembly, than they could diſcharge themſelves from the allegiance to the crown.—Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to conſider that Ireland and Jamaica were both conquered; which cannot be ſaid of any of the Colonies, Canada excepted; the argument therefore is ſtronger in favor of the Colonies.

Our anceſtors, when oppreſſed in the unfortunate reign of JAMES the ſecond, found relief by the interpoſition of the Parliament: But it is the misfortune of the Colonies at preſent, that by the intervention of that power they are taxed; and they can appeal for relief from their final deciſion to no power on earth, for there is no power on earth above them.—Your Lordſhip will indulge the Houſe in expreſſing a deep concern upon this occaſion; for it is the language of reaſon, and it is the opinion of the greateſt writers on the law of nature and nations, that if the Parliament ſhould make any conſiderable change in the conſtitution, and the nation ſhould be voluntarily ſilent upon it, this would be conſidered as an approbation of the act.

But the Houſe beg leave to repreſent to your Lordſhip, that altho' the right of the Parliament to impoſe taxes on the Colonies without a repreſentation there were indiſputable, we humbly conceive it may be made fully to appear to be unequal that they ſhould, at leaſt at preſent. Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to remember that by Act of Parliament, the Coloniſts are prohibited from importing commodities and manufactures of the growth of Europe, ſaving a few articles, except from Great Britain. This prohibition not only occaſions a much greater demand upon the mother-country for her manufactures, but gives the manufacturers there the advantage of their own price; and can it be queſtioned, my Lord, but the Coloniſts are obliged by means of this policy, to purchaſe the Britiſh manufactures at a much dearer rate, than the like manufactures would be purchaſed at, if they were allowed to go to foreign markets. It is a loſs to the Coloniſts and an equal gain to Great Britain. The ſame reaſoning holds good with reſpect to the many articles of their produce, which the Colonies are reſtrained by Act of Parliament from ſending to foreign ports.—This is in reality a tax, tho' an indirect one, on the Colonies; beſides the duties of exciſe and cuſtoms laid on the manufactures in Great Britain. A celebrated Britiſh writer on trade, computes the artificial value ariſing from theſe duties, to be not leſs than fifty per cent. Your Lordſhip will then form an eſtimate of the part that is paid by the Colonies upon the importation into America, which is generally ſaid to be at leaſt the value of two millions ſterling.

The Houſe is not at this time complaining of this policy of the mother ſtate; but beg your Lordſhip's impartial and candid conſideration, whether it is not grievous to the Colonies to be additionally taxed upon the commodities of Great Britain here—and to be ſolely charged with the defending and ſecuring his Majeſty's Colonies, after they have chearfully borne their full proportion of maintaining his Majeſty's rights in this part of his dominions, and reducing his enemies to terms of peace.

Your Lordſhip will allow the Houſe to expreſs their fears that the Colonies have been miſrepreſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters and the Parliament, as having an undutiful diſpoſition towards his Majeſty, and a diſaffection to the mother-kingdom. It has till a few years paſt, been the uſage for his Majeſty's requiſitions to be laid before the Repreſentatives of his people in America. And we may venture to appeal to your Lordſhip that the people of this Province have been ready to afford their utmoſt aid for his Majeſty's ſervice. It would be grievous to His moſt faithful ſubjects, to be called upon for aid in a manner which implies a miſtruſt of a free and chearful compliance: And the Houſe intreat your Lordſhip's conſideration whether our enemies at leaſt, would not infer a want of duty and loyalty in us, when the Parliament have judged it neceſſary to compel us by laws for that purpoſe; as by the late Act for raiſing a revenue in America, and the Act for preventing mutiny and deſertion; in the latter of which the Governor and Council are directed to ſupply the King's troops with enumerated articles, and the people are required to pay the expence. But beſides, your Lordſhip will judge whether the execution of this Act can comport with the exiſtence of a free legiſlative in America.

It is unnatural to expect, that the ſupreme executive power can long exiſt, if the ſupreme legiſlative ſhould be depreſſed and deſtroyed. In order therefore, to ſupport the ſupreme executive of his Majeſty, at ſo great a diſtance, in the perſon of his Governor, Judges and other executive officers, it ſeems neceſſary that there ſhould be a legiſlative in America as perfectly free, as can conſiſt with a ſubordination to the ſupreme legiſlative of the whole Empire. Such a legiſlative is conſtituted by the royal Charter of this Province; In this Charter, my Lord, the King, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, grants to the General Aſſembly, full power and authority to impoſe and levy proportionable and reaſonable aſſeſſments, rates and taxes upon the eſtates and perſons of the inhabitants, to be iſſued and diſpoſed of, by warrant under the hand of the Governor, with the advice and conſent of the Council, for the ſervice of his Majeſty, in the neceſſary defence and ſupport of his government of the Province and the protection and preſervation of the inhabitants, according to ſuch Acts, as are or ſhall be in force in the Province. And the Houſe are humbly of opinion, that the legiſlative powers in the ſeveral Colonies in America were originally erected upon conviction, that the ſubjects there, could not be repreſented in the ſupreme legiſlative, and conſequently that there was a neceſſity that ſuch powers ſhould be erected.

It is by no means my Lord a diſpoſition in the Houſe to diſpute the juſt authority of the ſupreme legiſlative of the nation, that induces them thus to addreſs your Lordſhip; but a warm ſenſe of loyalty to their Prince, and they humbly apprehend a juſt concern for their natural and conſtitutional rights. They beg your Lordſhip would excuſe their treſpaſſing upon your time, and attention to the great affairs of the State: They apply to you, as a friend to the rights of mankind and of Britiſh ſubjects. As *Americans* they implore your Lordſhip's patronage, and beſeech you to repreſent their grievances to the King our Sovereign, and employ your happy influence for their relief. Signed by the Speaker.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 1, 1768.

READ and *Ordered*, That Col. *Williams*, Mr. *Hall*, and Capt. *Thayer*, with ſuch as the Honorable Board ſhall join, be a Commit ee to take the ſeveral Accounts of the Commiſſioners of the Land Bank, under Conſideration in the Receſs of the Court, hear the Commiſſioners, and ſuch of the Directors and Partners as may incline to attend, and report at the next *May* Seſſion what ought to be allowed each Commiſſioner for their reſpective Service.

Sent up for Concurrence. T. CUSHING, *Spk'r.*

In COUNCIL, *March* 3, 1768.

Read and Concurr'd, and *William Brattle*, and *Royal Tyler*, Eſq'rs; are join'd in the Affair.

A. OLIVER, Sec'ry.

THE Committee aforeſaid will attend the above Service on the laſt Thurſday of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, in the Repreſentatives Room in the Court Houſe in *Boſton*.

WM. BRATTLE, per Order.

William Breck

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from his Shop at the North-End to the Shop lately improved by Mr. *Nathaniel Abraham's*, at the Golden Key near the Draw-Bridge, *Boſton*,

Where he has to ſell,

Ship-Chandlers, Braſiers & Pewterers Ware, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh.

*** Said *Breck* makes and ſells all ſorts of Braſs Wares.

vid. Shelburne. & vid. the Charter page 1077 | Vide the Act page 735. Vol. 1. & For Molaſſes Act vid. page 9.
vid the Act page 274.

To the PRINTERS.

SOME of the writers in the late English papers scold and rave at the Portugese in much the same strain as at these colonies. The *Primier* of that kingdom is menaced as freely and indelicately, as he could be were he in the custody of the lieut. of the tower, or keeper of the round house. I was at first in great pain at, as I thought it the indecent treatment of his most faithful Majesty and his first minister in the common news-papers of London and Westminster, some of which are infinitely more infamous than it can be pretended are any in America, not excepting the well-known grand receptacle of all the scandal the *Cabal* have been these seven years incessantly though impotently forging against all who oppose their unrighteous measures——I was apprehensive that the pieces in the English papers would tend rather to widen than heal any breach in the commercial intercourse between the two Nations. But upon cool and mature reflection upon all that has been said, sung or written in regard to America, I find a vast deal of it truly applicable to the present dispute with Portugal. The British navy has protected them by sea forages. And the British armies have as long fought their Battles as well as those of all Europe. The expence of all these armaments and equipments has been paid with British gold. This money was levied by a British house of Commons for *protecting*, *defending* and *securing* the allies of G. B. of which Portugal has been one of the most expensive to the nation. Portugal is therefore virtually represented in a British house of commons. The Portugese are therefore *jure divino*, by the laws of nature, and every principle of equity, taxable by a B[illegible] House of Commons, and by every tie of gratitude obliged to submit to such taxation——It is therefore most humbly proposed to the consideration of all who think it worth while to consider a moment of any thing, Whether the following short plan is not feasible, and with a due application of the *ratio ultima* might not be quite easily carried into execution?

PLAN.

1. That a stamp paper, window and hearth tax, be levied thro' the kingdom of Portugal, to be applied for the support of a B[illegible] Fleet and Army to *protect*, *defend* and *secure* them against themselves in peace and in war; and for a bench of Bishops to convert them from popery.

2. That a British board of Commissioners be established at Lisbon instead of a Consul, who is seldom more regarded than an Envoy or Fiddlestick.

3. That the prime minister of Portugal for the time being be amenable to the said board.

4. That as tis presumed the merchants have sufficiently tasted of the promised beatitudes of such an establishment in America, and are not desirous of engrossing so great a blessing to themselves, but are quite willing that others should at least have a taste of the same——'Tis further proposed that the present American board with its appurtenances be transferred from a country where there is no money, to Lisbon where is great plenty. And this may be done without the expence of going by the way of England. For very commodious passages may be had in the trading ships directly to the Tagus.

DEMOCRITUS.

an Irony! *The Laughing Castle-builder.*

LONDON, January 7, 1768.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, December 1.

"There is the Devil to pay in this town at present—all mad in electioneering. The two opponents are Pennant and Guilder. The night we arrived in town Pennant's mob was outrageous; the Talbot, the Golden Lyon, and Millstone, with about a dozen gentlemen's houses, had not a window or a window frame left standing; nay, they even entered the houses and destroyed all the furniture they could lay their hands on, even the pallisadoes before the doors, cut the window-curtains to pieces, and smashed the pier-glasses: In short, they did every mischief they could, but pulling down the houses. Such devastation I never saw before; there is hardly a night but some mischief is done. Where it will end God only knows."

[*Such are some of the high and mighty electors of Virtual Representatives for N. America! These are some of those fine gentlemen who will have it yet not only the Colonies but also the Colonists are the absolute indefeasible property of the British nobility! Such! Such! are the political creators of a newly invented kind of Trustees, with ample powers to give and grant away* Millions not *their own* nor constituents! *Such are some of the Lords of the sea! Such are the times! Such the manners! Let there be no Riots in America!*]

ROSEAU (in Dominica) January 9.

Captain Ferguson, in the Schooner Fanny, with rice, from South-Carolina, failed from this port for Martinico the 29th ult. but she is since returned, as the French would not permit her to enter that port, an account of a royal edict, which forbids all English vessels whatever from entering any French port in the West-Indies after the 31st of December, 1767.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, Feb. 29, 1768.

"By late Accounts we are informed, that the People at Red-Stone Creek, alarmed at the Apprehension of a War in the Spring, have determined to move off, as soon as the Season will admit of it. This appears well founded, and generally believed."

By Captain Marshall, in 6 Weeks from Madeira, we learn, that two or three East-Indiamen had put in there; as did also one of his Majesty's Ships, and a Sloop of War, bound to the Coast of Africa, having met with a hard Gale of Wind, in which the Sloop was near foundering; they were obliged to throw ten of her Guns overboard, and six from the Ship.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Monday last came on here the Election for four Representatives for the City and County of New-York, when, after a Contest which lasted till Friday Evening, the Poll was closed in Favour of Philip Livingston, James De Lancey, Jacob Walton, and James Jauncey, Esqrs. and they were returned accordingly as duly elected by a Majority of Votes: We are assured there were no less than 2960 Voters gave their Voices in this Election.

NEW-LONDON, March 11.

We hear from New-Milford, that a manufacture has lately been opened there, wherein were wrought, or rather imitated, New-York 40s. Bills of Currency and Spanish Mill'd Dollars, to a great Degree of Imperfection.—But that, notwithstanding the present prevailing Scarcity of Money, and loud Call for Industry, 'tis tho' that Branch of Business may prove prejudicial to the Public, & therefore the Artificers already labour under great Discouragements from every Quarter, and near one Dozen of them embarrassed with a close Confinement in a distant Cage, where a Bill is prepared, upon some obvious Specimens of their Ingenuity, to assert their Title to the Royal Bounty.—Strange! how variously Mankind distinguish themselves! no less by their Actions than Features!

See, see the Stage of Life!—promiscuous Crowds come on!
How heedless, busy, anxious Mortals run!
And counter-march against or with the Sun,
Some to undoe, and some to be undone!

PORTSMOUTH, March 19.

We hear that on the Morning of Lord's Day, the 13th Instant, about 4 o'Clock, a large new Barn, of Colonel Jonathan Moulton's then standing at Hampton-Falls, on the same Place where he had one burnt, September 1766, and a smaller one of the same Gentleman's standing close to the other, both to all Appearance wilfully set on Fire, as it was a wet Season, and no rational Account given how it could happen by any Accident.—In the large Barn, (which was 100 Feet in length, and of a proportionable breadth, well finish'd) there were consum'd Nineteen Head of neat Cattle, and some Swine, the Flames having prevail'd so far, before the Fire was discover'd that there was no possibility of saving the Cattle, nor so much as their Hides after they were dead—in the other Barn some young Cattle and Sheep were saved—The Loss is great to the Public, as many milch Cows with Calf were destroy'd, besides other useful Stock. How much the Loss is to the Owner we are not able at present to say—wou'd only observe, that such flagrant Wickedness is most amazing and alarming, as it threatens the Destruction of the Place where it exists; for in such Cases no Mans Person or Property is safe; and every one wou'd chuse to fly from such a Place as fast as from one infected with the most malignant Contagion.—15 load of Hay was also burnt.

We hear from the Parish of Deerfield, in this Province, that ten young Women from the Age of 15 Years, to about 19, met on a Spinning Match on Tuesday the 8th of this Instant, and spun one hundred and forty Skeins of Yarn, each Skein contain'd seven forty Thread Knots, realed on common Reals as is generally used in this Government. The highest in the Company spun twenty Skeins. They began at Four in the Morning, and finish'd by Nine at Night.

Last Friday arrived here Captain Fernald in 18 Days from St. Kitts, in whom came George Meserve, Esq; and Capt. John Cockrin, of this Town, who took their Passage from London last September in Capt. Shand, bound for Boston, but was blown off this Coast last Fall; they left Capt. Shand in St. Kitts.

BOSTON, March 21, 1768.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, met at Faneuil-Hall, on Monday last, the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq; was chosen Moderator; and the following Town-Officers for the ensuing Year, viz.

Town-Clerk; Mr. William Cooper.

Select-Men; Joseph Jackson, Esq; Samuel Sewall, Esq; John Ruddock, Esq; John Hancock, Esq; William Phillips, Esq; Mr. Timothy Newell, and John Rowe, Esq;

Town Treasurer; Mr. David Jeffries.

Overseers of the Poor; John Barret, Esq; Hon. Royall Tyler, Esq; Mr. Benjamin Dolbeare, Mr. William Whitwell, Mr. William Greenleaf, William White, Esq; Mr. Joseph Waldo, John Leverett, Esq; John Gore, Esq; Capt. Samuel Partridge, Thomas Tyler, Esq; and Capt. John Bradford.

Firewards; John Scollay, Esq; Newman Greenough, Esq; John Rowe, Esq; Mr. William Cooper, Mr. John Mico Wendell, Thomas Marshall, Esq; William Homes, Esq; Mr. Joseph Tyler, Capt. Adino Paddock, Mr. James Richardson, Capt. Benjamin Waldo, John Hancock, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, James Cunningham, Esq; Capt. Martin Gay, & Thomas Dawes, Esq;

[*Capt.* William Downe Cheever, *declined serving as a Fireward, by Reason of Indisposition of Body; The Thanks of the Town were voted him for his past Services in that Office.—The thanks of the Town were also voted* Jonathan Williams, Esq; *for his past Services in that Office, and in the Office of Overseer of the Poor.*]

Wardens; Henry Lloyd, Esq; Jonathan Simpson, Esq; John Hancock, Esq; William Blair Townsend, Esq; Capt. John Marston, Capt. William Downe Cheever, Mr. Nathan Hancock, Mr. Samuel Barret, Mr. John Sweetser, jun. Mr. Hopestill Capen, Mr. John May, and Mr. Samuel Dyer.

Committee for purchasing Grain; Joseph Jackson, Esq; William Phillips, Esq; William Homes, Esq;

Surveyors of Wheat; John Tudor, Esq; Mr. John White.

Surveyor of Hemp; Mr. John Gray.

Assessors; Mr. William Fairfield, Mr. John Kneeland, Mr. Benjamin Church, Belcher Noyes, Esq; Mr. William Torrey, Mr. Jonathan Brown, Mr. Daniel Pecker.

Collectors of Taxes; Mr. Samson Salter, Mr. Edward Holliday, Mr. Samuel Ruggles, jun. Mr. Abraham Savage.

Clerks of the Market; Messirs Benjamin Clark, Samuel Barrett, Edward Lyde, John Avery, jun. Capt. Thomas Brattle, Capt. William Wingfield, Messirs John Gridley, George Green, Thomas Pitts, John Cushing, Robert Duncan, John Gore, jun.

Informers of Deer; Messirs Nathaniel Gardner, and Samuel Whitwell.

Assay Masters; Capt. Martin Gay, and Mr. John Skinner.

Fence Viewers; Mr. John Dyer, Mr. Samuel Dyer, Mr. Obadiah Lowe, Capt. John Joy, Mr. William Crafts.

Surveyors of Boards; Messirs, William Nichols, Clement Collins, Jacob Thayer, Joseph Edmunds, John Greenough, Isaac Vergoose, John Skillings, John Champney, Andrew Symmes, Henry Allen, John Serjeant, Richard Walker, Samuel Turner, John Bulfinch.

Cullers of Staves; Messirs. Peter Cotta, Joseph Dyer, Manassah Marston, John Haskins, David Spear, Jonathan Jenkins, Robert Breck, Job Wheelwright, Joshua Pico, Benjamin Gault, Paul Baxter, John Owen, Thomas Knox, Samuel White, Edward Cowell, Edward Potter, Peter Ellis, Nathan Spear, Timothy Pease, Jacob Williams, Nathaniel Waterman, Samuel Barnard, John Newell, and Joseph Phillips.

Scavengers and their respective Wards;

No 1. Mr. Nathaniel Baker, 2. Mr. Arthur Stoddard, 3. Mr. Benjamin Page, 4. Mr. Zechariah Fowle, 5. Mr. Isaac Greenwood, 6. Mr. David Flagg, 7. Mr. Ephraim Copeland, 8. Mr. Timothy White, 9. Mr. Nathaniel Hurd, 10. Mr. Oliver Wiswall, 11. Mr. John Bartlet, 12. Mr. Thomas Chase.

Sealers of Leather; Messirs. Ebenezer McIntosh, Samuel Bangs, William Andrews, John Shepherd, William Stevenson.

Hayward; Mr. Edward Curtis.

Hogreeves; Messirs. David Symonds, Thomas Curtis.

Constables; Messirs. Augustus Hale, Francis Salmon, Peter Barbour, Edward Baker, Lyndzey George Wallis, Daniel Berry, Hezekiah Usher, Benjamin Adams.

At this Meeting, upon a Motion made and seconded, it was voted, That the Thanks of the Town be given to the ingenious Author of a Course of Letters published at *Philadelphia* and in this Place signed *A FARMER*; wherein the Rights of the *American* Subjects are clearly stated and fully vindicated; and Dr. *Benjamin Church*, *John Hancock*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, Dr. *Joseph Warren*, and *John Rowe*, Esq; were appointed a Committee to prepare and publish a Letter of Thanks accordingly.

The Town took into Consideration the Article in the Warrant, viz. That some Agreement may be come into not to purchase Lamb till a certain Time that should be affix'd; and thereupon a Committee was chosen to obtain Subscriptions. At the same Time the Town by a Vote, recommended to their Inhabitants to subscribe for so salutary a Purpose.

In pursuance of an Article in the Warrant, the Town still intent upon promoting Manufactures in the Province, appointed a large Committee to obtain Subscriptions for the Encouragement of the Manufacture of Duck lately set up in this Town by *John Barrett*, Esq; and others, and strongly recommended a Subscription so necessary for the Employment of the Poor, who are daily increasing among us.

At the said Meeting were exhibited the Frame and principal Movements of a superb stately Town-Clock, *made by Mr.* GAWEN BROWNE, *of this Town: The two great Wheels took near 90lb. weight of Brass: It is calculated for eight Days to shew the Hours and Minutes; will have three grand Dials, and a mechanic Lever to preserve the Motion during the winding up. The Pendulum Wheel and Pallets to perform the dead Beat. The Works are nicely executed: The steel Pinions and Teeth of the Wheels are finely polished, which must greatly abate the Friction, add to its Regularity and Duration. It will have a curious mathematical Pendulum, that may be altered the 3500th Parts of an Inch while the Clock is going.—From the exquisite finishing of the Parts already done good Judges are of Opinion it will be a Master Piece of the Kind, and an Honor to* America.

Wednesday the 9th Inst. departed this Life, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Dorr, Pastor of the first Church of Christ in Mendon; and was decently interred on Friday following in the 79th Year of his Age, and 52d of his Ministry. He has left a sorrowful Widow, Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Grindall Rawson, his worthy Predecessor, with 4 Children.

We hear from Martha's Vineyard, that on the 29th ult. they had a violent Storm of Hail, Rain and Wind, attended with severe Thunder and Lightning: The Lightning struck the House of Mr. ——Tilton, at Chilmark, went down the Chimney, and instantly killed Mr. Tilton, and a Dog that lay near him: Five Persons in the House were struck down, but are since recovered: Mr. Tilton was about 25 Years old, & had been married but a short Time.

Wednesday the Sixth of April next, is appointed to be observed as a Day of public Fasting and Prayer, throughout the Colony of Connecticut.

Thursday the Fourteenth of the same Month, is appointed to be observed as a Day of Fasting and Prayer, throughout the Province of New-Hampshire—as well as throughout the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay; the 7th Day in the last mentioned Place being appointed, proving a Mistake, (on Account of Easter Hollidays) as mentioned in our last.

Last Wednesday died here in the 74th Year of his Age, Mr. *Samuel Holyoke*, senior Master of the Writing-School in Queen-Street. His Remains were decently inter'd last Saturday Afternoon.

Died on Saturday Evening last, the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL CHECKLEY, Junr. in the 45th Year of his Age and the 21st of his Ministry. He has left a sorrowful Widow and six Children, besides his Church and Congregation to lament his Death.

Last Wednesday died at Andover, Capt. George Abbot, in the 72d Year of his Age. A Gentleman well respected by all who were acquainted with him.

Last Saturday Night, we had a severe N. E. Storm of Snow, and we fear we shall hear of considerable Damage being done thereby.

Yesterday Morning a Seafaring Man was found drowned at a Wharff at the North Part of the Town.

We hear that the Managers of Faneuil-Hall Lottery, have very near fixed the Boxes for Drawing; which will commence very soon. Tickets may be had of the Managers, or the Printers hereof, if applied for immediately.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(*And sold by* EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street,*)
[Price Half a Pistareen.]

THE *Adventures* of a *BLACK COAT*. Containing a SERIES of remarkable Occurrences and entertaining Incidents, that t was Witness to in its Peregrinations through the Cities of London and Westminster, in Company with Variety of Characters. As related by ITSELF.

Qui mores hominum multorum vidit. HOR.

Great Britian & British. Vide the Establishment of the Board page 748, Vol. 1.
Vid. Farmers Letters page 781. &c.

ON Friday the 18th of March, early in the Morning, two ragged Images were discovered hanging on the Tree of Liberty, supposed to be put up by those who are ever seeking Occasion to villify the Country, and would gladly represent this Piece of Buffoonry as designed to excite Mobs and Riots among this loyal People.—However the true Friends to Freedom, ever watchful to penetrate the Views, and zealous to counteract the Plots of our Enemies, soon had the Pageantry taken down, no doubt to the great Mortification of those who expected a very fine Field for their next Letters to their Masters. M. Y.

Friday the 18th Instant being the Anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, the same was celebrated with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy and Satisfaction, by People of all Ranks. Flaggs were hoisted, and Cannon fired in most of the capital Streets in the Town. The Houses of a Number of Gentlemen most remarkable for their Attention to the Welfare of the Community, were decorated with Streamers, and crouded with the noble Friends of Liberty, who testified their Satisfaction on this Occasion, by a temperate, but joyous Indulgence—a select Company of truly respectable Gentlemen, upwards of Fifty in Number, assembled at the British Coffee-House, and devoted the happy Day to Mirth and Festivity, where a liberal Entertainment was provided. The whole Conduct of the Day was a compleat Exhibition of decent and rational Joy; and the Evening concluded without Riot or RUMPUS. (a) (b) (c)

We have obtained the following TOASTS, which were there drank on this memorable Occasion.

1. *The KING, QUEEN, and ROYAL FAMILY.* †
2. *The Noble Lords Shelburne, Conway, Chatham, Rockingham and Camden, with all the Friends to America in Great-Britain.*
3. *The Farmer.*
4. *The generous Assertors of the Rights of Americans in America.*
5. *The Boston-Gazette, and the worthy Members of the House who vindicated the Freedom of the PRESS.*
6. *The worthy and independent Grand Jurors.* ✱
7. *Success to the Manufactures in America.*
8. *Unanimity, Oeconomy, Patriotism and Perseverance, throughout the Colonies.*
9. *The 18th of March 1766. May the current Year produce some Day equally memorable for the Redress of Grievances.*
10. *Success to General Paoli, and the brave Corsicans.*
11. *May every secret Enemy of Great-Britain and her Colonies, unless they repent, be Slaves without Hope.*
13. ‡ *St. Patrick.*
12. *May the Sons of America and Ireland never be involv'd in Slavery.*
14. *To the immortal Memory of Brutus, Cassius, Hambden and Sidney.*
15. *The Town of Boston, and Success to its Trade.*
16. *May the generous Efforts of the Merchants of Boston, and all who join with them, be succeeded.*
17. *May the best of Heaven's Blessings ever attend the Whig Cause.*
18. *Halters for Parasites.*

† As it had been industriously propagated, that the Town was in Danger of a Mob, which, however, was not apprehended, the Company, after drinking the Royal Health, unanimously agreed to use their influence in preventing any Kind of Disorder.

‡ The preceeding Day being St. Patrick's, and a Number of Irish Gentlemen present, this Toast was cheerfully drank.

LOST last Tuesday Evening, between Boston and Milton-Bridge, Three Johannes, One Dollar, and one Twenty-five Shilling Piece. As the right Owner is in want thereof, he will not only be much oblig'd to the Finder to bring or send it to the Printers hereof, but allow Three Dollars thereof for Trouble—and hopes it has fell into some honest Person's Hand, who will do as he would chuse to be done by in the like Case. March 19.

WANTED, an honest ingenious Lad about 14 Years of Age, that is willing to learn the Gold & Silver-Smith's Business in all its Branches. Such a one may hear of a Place, by inquiring of the Printers.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Captain *Thomas Proctor*, late of *Boston*, Shopkeeper, deceased, are desired to settle the same with the Subscriber, as soon as possible.

AGNES PROCTOR, sole Executrix.

A Few Barrels of choice *Providence* CYDER, to be sold by *Samuel Wallis*, at the Store of *John Borland*, Esq; North Side the Swing-Bridge. Also BOHEA TEA, Cocoa, Green Coffee, Sugars, French Prize Indigo, Cotton, Chocolate warranted of the best Quality, &c.

TO BE LETT,

A Large commodious Dwelling-House, 40 Feet long, and 20 Feet wide, it being well finished, with a Gravely Cellar, with a choice Well of Water, having two Pumps in it, and a Garden Spot. Likewise an End of another House, which is close to it, with the Cellar, which Buildings will serve for one, two or three Families, and stands pleasantly situated at the South End near Liberty-Tree. Enquire of the Printers, or of *David Colson*, living on the Premisses.

To be Sold by S. KNEELAND, *opposite the Probate-Office in Queen-Street.*

HIstorical Memoirs, relating to the Housatunnuk Indians: Or, an Account of the Methods used, and Pains taken, for the Propagation of the Gospel among that Heathenish-Tribe, and the Success thereof, under the Ministry of the late Reverend Mr. JOHN SERGEANT.

Together with the Character of that eminently worthy Missionary; and an Address to the People of this Country, representing the very great Importance of attaching the Indians to their Interest, not only by treating them justly and kindly, but by using proper Endeavours to settle Christianity among them. By SAMUEL HOPKINS, A. M. Pastor of a Church in Springfield.

THese are to notify the heirs of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart. the hon. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; the heirs of col. Fitch, the hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; the heirs of hon. John Wheelwright, Esq; the heirs of hon. Thomas Hancock, Esq; heirs of the hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; the heirs of Samuel Adams, Esq; William Bollard, Esq; the heirs of Edward Bromfield, Esq; the heirs of Job Lewis, Esq; the heirs of Mr. Andrew Tyler, the heirs of Mr. Tristram Little, and any others holding lands in the late province of Main, under the late major William Phillips, beginning on the west side of Saco river, about 15 miles above the mouth of said river, at the head of the Patent-Land so called, and running up by said river into the country, till it meets with the line between the province of New-Hampshire and the province of Main, where it crosses the two townships commonly known by the names of Fry's-Town, and Brown's Town, or Conway, in length; and in breadth from Saco-river, excepting four miles westerly of said river the 15 miles aforesaid, to Newichawonnock river, running from the head line of Biddeford, by Arundel and Wells to Berwick and Lebanon lines, and thence to said river, (excepting Phillipstown and Cox-Hall) and thence as the dividing line between the provinces aforesaid, runs by said line as far as where it crosses Fry's town and Conway as aforesaid, to meet at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on Wednesday the first day of June next, at six o'clock, P. M. then and there to chuse a moderator and clerk, to appoint a committee to act in behalf of the proprietors, and more especially to prosecute in the law all such persons as have trespassed upon said lands, either by erecting houses, mills or other buildings, or by strip or waste: And in general to transact all matters and things which may be thought necessary to promote the general advantage of the proprietors.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.
A great variety of European
Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, Serges, Sagathies, Ratteens, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Callicoes, Chinces, Checks, Irish Hollands, Dowlasses, Mens and Womens Hose, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, Mens Wearing Apparel, several Silk Suits, Cut Velvet ditto, Silver Brocade Jackets, &c. &c.

A neat Riding Chair and Harness, almost new.

THIS is to give public Notice, That we the subscribers have made an assessment agreeable to an order of the Great and General Court at Boston, in January 1765, of *one half penny* per acre for two years on all the uncultivated lands in the town of Colrain, viz. for the years 1765 & 1766, and posted up the same according to the direction of the law: we shall proceed by public vendue on Thursday the 7th of July next, to begin at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. James Stewart, innholder in Colrain, to make sale of the lands or so much of the lands of such proprietor or owner of lands in said town, as have hitherto neglected to pay the said taxes, as shall be necessary to answer said taxes and the intervening charges, unto Mr. George Breakenridge, collector, or James Stewart, Jun. treasurer: And the said vendue will be continued, if needful, from time to time till the whole affair is finished.

Colrain, March 18, 1768. *George Clark, Matthew Bolton, James Stewart, jun.* } Assessors of said Tax by Order of the Gen. Court.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of *Moses Bennett*, Esq; near *John Hancock*, Esqr's Wharff, THIS DAY, at Twelve o'Clock.

THE Schooner *William*, and Appurtenances, about 100 Tons. The Inventory of her Stores to be seen at said *Bennett's*; if any wants to purchase her at private Sale before said Time, apply to Capt. *John Dorrington*. *Boston, March 21, 1768.*

On *WEDNESDAY* next,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE
By John Gerrish,
At his Public Vendue OFFICE,—North-End—
A large and FRESH Assortment
of Goods—lately Imported——The public Sale of said Goods to be *continued* from *Wednesday* to Wednesday, (Weekly) until they are *all* sold——

Whoever Employs the said GERRISH, may depend upon his *Faithfulness* in Selling their Goods FAIRLY to the *Highest Bidders*——and Remitting the Neat proceeds immediately, after they are Sold, deliver'd, and paid for. Any Gentlemen Strangers, Passengers, Factors, *Trustees*, &c. (that may Employ him) shall be faithfully served by him—&c.

WEDNESDAY *next*—NORTH END——
JOHN GERRISH.

TO be Sold by *Sibble Pratt*, Administratrix of the Estate of *Oliver Pratt*, late of *Newton*, deceased, by Virtue of an Order of the Great and General Court, Part of the Real Estate of said Deceased, consisting of about twenty-seven Acres of Land, part thereof lying in *Needham*, with a Blacksmith's Shop thereon, and part in *Newton* aforesaid, with part of a Dwelling-House, Barn, Stable, Potter's Shop, Kiln-House, Clay-Mill, and one half of a Forge, with the Stream and other Privileges belonging to the said House, has been a public House for some Years, and is yet; is also situated for a Gentleman's Country Seat. The Sale will be on Wednesday the 20th Day of *April* next, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, at the said House, about twelve Miles from Boston, about two Miles from the new Meeting-House.

Newton, March, 10th, 1768.

TO BE LETT, a very convenient Dwelling-House, situate in Temple-Street, New-Boston, with a good Yard, Pump, &c. Inquire of the Printers.

Imported from London in Capt. Stevens, & to be sold by
Rebeckah Walker,
At her Shop at the Bottom of Black-Horse Lane, over against Mr. Harrod's, turning down to Charlestown Ferry,

A Fresh Assortment of Garden Seeds, of the last Year's Produce, viz. Golden Hotspur Peas, early Charlton ditto. Ormand early Hotspur ditto. large Marrowfat do. blue Marrowfat ditto. Leadman's Dwarf ditto. Spanish Moratto ditto. Dwarf Marrowfat ditto. large Winton Beans, early Lisbon ditto, early yellow dwarff do. white kidney Beans; early Yorkshire Cabbage, early Dutch do. Loaf-Sugar ditto. Battersea ditto. Large Winter Cabbage, Red ditto. green and yellow Savoy, ditto. Spanish Onion, Silver-skin'd ditto. several Sorts of Carrot Seed; several Sorts of Lettuce Seed; swelling Parsnip; Scarlet and Salmon Radish; early Cucumber, late ditto; early flat Turnip; Pepper-Grass; Summer Savory; white Mustard; red Beet Seed; Summer Spinnage; sweet Marjoram; hard Thyme; Sage; best Colly-flower; Italian Cellery; green Endive; Lavender, Carraway and Coriander Seeds; scarlet French Beans; Hemp, Rape and Canary Seeds for Birds.

N. B. At the same Shop may be had; split Peas, English Cheese, and all sorts of Groceries.

Imported in Capt. Jenkins from London, and to be sold by
Elizabeth Greenleaf,
At her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over against the Blue Ball,

EARLY Charlton, Ormorads, Hotspur, Masters Hotspur, and Golden Hotspur Peas; large Dwarf and green Marrowfat Peas; Leadman's Dwarf, Rouncivel and crooked Sugar Peas; early yellow Beans, large Windsor and early Lisbon ditto; red, silver-skin and white Spanish Onion Seeds; red, early golden and Orange Carrot Seeds; early prickly Cucumber; long prickly ditto; large Colly-flower; early ditto; early Yorkshire; early Dutch, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds; Sugar Loaf; Battersea; green and yellow curl'd Savoy Cabbage Seeds; red ditto; Cail purple Brocoley swelling Parsnip; early Dutch and common Turnip Seed: short-top'd Salmon; white and pink Radish; Cabbage Lettice; and green Gose and Tennis; Ball ditto; Scarlet Beat; curl'd and common Parsley; curl'd and common Pepper-Grass; Spinnage; Sweet Marjoram; Thyme; Baum; Summer Savory; Sage; Bautavea Endive; Aspasagus; Cellery; white Mustard; Hemp, Rape, and Canary Seeds; all warranted to be the last Year's Growth.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,
Warranted Pure,
MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

✱✱ *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the single Pound, & cheaper by the Box*

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By Moses Deshon,
At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

BRoad Cloths, Beaver Coatings, Kerseys, Ratteens, Baizes, Camblets, Great Coats, Everlastings, green and spotted Ruggs, Coverlids, yard-wide and 7/8 Irish Linnens, striped Hollands, Cotton Chinces, Silk Hatts, Womens Gowns, Ivory Combs, Beaveret Hatts, Mehogany Tables, Bureau Table, Black walnut Chairs, Case of Bottles, Books, Kitchen Furniture, Pictures under Glass, &c. &c. *N. B.* Handsome Silver & Pinchbeck Watches.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the
NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,
On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

BRoad-Cloths, Coatings, Baize, Linceys, Velvets, Camblets, Shalloons, Irish Linnens, Sheeting, Callicoes, Mens Hose, Silk Handkerchiefs, Satten Hatts, Ribbons, Threads, Beaveret and Felt Hatts, Watches, Mens and Womens Apparel, House Furniture, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,
ENTERED IN.
Ford from Halifax. Hatch from North-Carolina.
CLEARED OUT.
Wells for Jamaica. Patten for West-Indies. Stevens for Gibralter.
OUTWARD BOUND.
Higgins for Connecticut. Turner for Louisburg. Eager for Nova-Scotia. Geneste for Spain.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Twelve Whites No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Three.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 3 *m. after* 2		*Friday*, 27 *m. after* 5	
Tuesday, 50 *m. after* 2		*Saturday*, 18 *m. aft.* 6	
Wednesday, 40 *m. aft.* 3		*Lord's-day*, 10 *m. aft.* 7	
Thursday, 36 *m. aft.* 4		*First Q. 25th Day, 4 M.*	

(a) a Number of Persons collected in y^e Evening before Mr. Williams's Door & gave 3 huzza's & then departed, doing no damage. v. Gov^r Barnard's Letter represented it in such a light as to procure the Troops to be sent here. vid. Barnard's Letter pa. 845 161. vid. Councellor advice pa. 251. (c) vid. Conventions Result pa. 265

✱ Because they would not fund a Bill against the Printers, for Printing the supposd Libel against Gov. Barnard. vid. the Act page 53, Vol. 1. & M^r Dickinson, vid. his Letters page 781. &c. Vol. 1. & vid. page 39. & vid. the Repeal Act page 411, Vol. 1. § In endeavouring to Stop Importation.

A new SLOOP.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the —— inſtant, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Wharff at the Town-Dock.

A Well-built new Sloop, now lying oppoſite Meſſieurs *Benjamin & Edward Davis*'s Warehouſe, about 70 Tons, fit for the Whaling Buſineſs; her Sails, Standing and Running Rigging all new—Alſo about 40,000 Boards, Plank and Joiſt, and ſixty ſhook Hogſheads: For Particulars, inquire of Elias Dupee, Vendue-Maſter.

Imported in Capt. *Jenkins* from LONDON, and ſold by

By Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop oppoſite the Rev. Dr. SEWALL's Meeting-Houſe, BOSTON,

EARLY Hotſpurs—Early Golden Hotſpurs—Early Charlton—Large and Dwarf Marrowfats——Blue Kouncivals and Ledman's Dwarf Peaſe—large Winſor—early Liſbon—early yellow Dwarf Beans—early Dutch—early Yorkſhire—early Batterſea—early Sugar Loaf—red & large Winter Cabbage—early and late Colliflower—green and yellow Savoy—white Spaniſh and Silverſkin Onion—green and white Endive—Salmon and Scarlet Radiſh—double and ſingle Pepper Graſs—double and ſingle Parſley—Summer and Winter Spinnage—Cabbage—white, green-marble and tennis ball Lettuce—early and late Cucumber—early and late Turnip—early yellow Orange Carrot—Summer Savory—Sweet Marjoram—Thyme—Lavender and Roſemary—Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed—La Lucern Graſs Seed, and ſundry other Seeds, too many to be enumerated, and all warranted of the laſt Year's Growth.

ALSO, All Sorts of Groceries, cheap for Caſh.

Imported from London in Capt. Jenkins, and to be ſold by

Elizabeth Clark,

At her Shop a little to the Southward of the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON,

A general Aſſortment of Garden Seeds, Viz.

EARLY Charlton, early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur Peas, large Marrowfat, large Sugar, Spaniſh Marrata, and Buſh Peas, Dwarf Marrowfat, crooked Sugar Peas, early yellow Buſh Beans, large Windſor, Toker and Hotſpur Beans, early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, Sugar Loaf, Batterſea, green Savoy, large Winter, red and white Cabbage Seeds, early Dutch Turnip Seed, French ditto, round Spinage, ſcarlet, ſalmon and ſhort-top'd Radiſh, Orange Carrot, early yellow Carrot, purple Carrot Seed, ſwelling Parſnip and red Beet Seed, Colliflower Seed, white Turkey and prickley Cucumber, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, double Parſley, double Pepper Graſs, Cellery, Endive and Onion Seeds, &c.

N. B. All warranted to be of the laſt Year's Growth.

IMPORTED in Capt. *Jenkins*, and to be Sold by

Lydia Dyar,

At the North-End, near the Salutation.

TRUE early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, large Marrowfatts, Dwarf ditto, Spaniſh Morata, early Dwarf, blue Marrowfat Peaſe, large Winſor and early Hotſpur Beans, early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, Batterſea, Sugar Loaf, large Winter green and ſavoy Cabbage, red ditto, early and late Colliflower, Orange and Lemon Carriot Seeds, double Pepper Graſs, double Parſley, red and white Onion, ſhort-top'd and ſcarlet Radiſh, ſweet Marjoram and Thyme, Summer Savory, Balm, Sage, red and white Clover, Herd Graſs, Hemp, Rape, Canary, with a Variety of Flower Seeds, watranted of the laſt Year's Growth, with all other Seeds.

TO BE SOLD,

By Joſeph & Daniel Waldo,

At their Shop in King-Street, very cheap for Caſh; GOOD Cheſhire Cheeſe by the Baſket or ſingle Cheeſe, ſingle and double refin'd Loaf Sugar by the Hogſhead or ſingle Loaf, and Briſtol Bottled Beer by the Hogſhead or ſingle Dozen.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable *Nathaniel Ropes*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Eſſex*, to examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of Captain *Timothy Rogers*, late of *Gloceſter*, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and ſix Months longer being allowed therefor, hereby give Notice, That we ſhall attend the ſaid Buſineſs the firſt Wedneſdays and Thurſdays of the ſix enſuing Months, from Nine o'Clock Beforenoon of each Day, at the Houſe of *Nathaniel Sergent*, Innholder in *Gloceſter*.

Gloceſter, 7th *March* 1768.

Nathaniel Kinſman,
John Low,
Samuel Whitemore.

CASH For unmerchantable POT-ASH, not anſwering Europe Market——CASH likewiſe, and a good Price, for well dry'd merchantable Salts, ſuitable for CALCINING—given by ROBERT GOULD, at his Store in Back-ſtreet, near the Mill Bridge.

Where may be had,

A general Aſſortment of European Goods, at the cheapeſt Rates for CASH, by Wholeſale or Retail, Stone and Delph Ware per Hogſhead or leſſer Quantity. Alſo well cleans'd Flax and Hemp Seed for Sowing, &c. &c.

Joſeph Domett,

HAs *removed* from the Store oppoſite the Golden Ball, to one directly againſt the Eaſt End of Faneuil Hall Market—Where he has to ſell, Bohea Tea, Philadelphia Flour, Engliſh and this Country Loaf Sugar, Brown ditto, the beſt of Indigo, long and ſhort Pipes, Duck Shott, white Lead, Stone Ware aſſorted per Crate, blue, flower'd and white Stone Cups & Saucers per Groce, an Aſſortment of Iron Ware, and ſundry other Articles as uſual. All which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh.

TO SOLD BY

Henry Lloyd,

At Warehouſe No. 5, on Long-Wharff;
On reaſonable Terms.

A Quantity of choice American Cordage, conſiſting of Cables from 7 to 8½ Inches, 70 to 80 Fathom long, Shroud Hawſers from 4½ to 6 Inches, and a good Aſſortment of ſmaller Cordage; a large Aſſortment of Anchors from 50 to 1200 wt. beſt refin'd Iron, Pig Iron, Pot Aſh Kettles, Fiſh Kettles, Cotton Wool, French Indigo, Connecticut Beef, Eſopus Flour, Sugar, &c. &c.

¶¶¶ A Parcel choice Raccoon Skins in ſmall Lots.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Elijah Voſe*, late of *Milton*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Joſeph Voſe*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate: And all indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to ſettle the ſame as ſoon as poſſible.

Milton, March 10th 1768.

Imported from LONDON in Capt. *Jenkins*, and to be Sold

By Anna Johnſon,

At the Head of Black-Horſe Lane, near the Rev'd Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-Houſe:

A large Aſſortment of

Garden Seeds, Peas, Beans, &c.

among which are,

EArly charlton, early golden hotſpur, Ormand hotſpur, Spaniſh Moratto, white rouncival, dwarf, marrowfat and buſh Peas, large Winſor, true early Liſbon, early yellow ſix Weeks, white Kidney, and fine Toker Beans, early Yorkſhire, Dutch, ſugar loaf, batterſea, ſavoy, red, and brocoli Cabbage ſeed, Collyflower, Cucumber, Onion, Carrot, Turnip, Radiſh and Lettice of all ſorts, round Spinage, Endive, Cellery, and Aſparagus, Thyme, Baum, Sweet-marjoram——Broad Clover, white Dutch Clover, Saintfoin, La Lucern, Rape, Canary, Flower Seed, Herds Graſs Seed: Alſo a Variety of other Seeds not mentioned; all which were imported from the Seeds-men in LONDON, and are warranted to be freſh and good, and of the laſt Year's Produce.

NEW RICE.

Choice New RICE,

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

Thomas Stoddard & Comp.

At their Store the North Side of the Town-Dock;
Where alſo may be had,

CONNECTICUT Pork, Beef, Hogs Fatt, white Beans and Onions, Deerſkins, Sole Leather, Brazillitto, Hemp, Hollow and Flatt Ware, Pitch, Tarr and Turpentine, Hemp Seed, Blubber, &c. &c.——All which will be ſold very reaſonably for Caſh.

Juſt Imported from GLASGOW, by Captain JAMES BOYD, of the *Jenny*.

A Neat Aſſortment of Scotch Goods, viz. Mill'd Caps, Oznaburgs, Shoes and Pumps of all Kinds, Blankets and Coverlids, Iriſh Linnens of all Sorts, with ſeveral other Sorts of Goods.——The above Goods now lying at Mr. James McMaſters Store on Treat's Wharff, will be ſold at ſterling Coſt, for Caſh.

N. B. The above Capt. Boyd to ſail for Glaſgow in three Weeks; any Perſon having Freight for ſaid Port, or Lumber to diſpoſe of, may apply to him at ſaid Store.

TO BE SOLD,

A *FARM* in *Worceſter*,

about a Mile and an half from the Meeting-Houſe, on the great Poſt Road, adjoining to Half-way River, of the following Qualities and Dimenſions——It conſiſts of about 180 Acres, whereof about 90 are under Improvement—with a Houſe & large Barn thereon—a fine young Orchard, intermixed with choice Meadow-Upland Mowing—Ploughing and Paſturing.——For further Particulars, inquire of John Kennedy, living on the Premiſes.

TO BE SOLD,

A ſtrong, healthy Negro Boy,

about 17 Years old, has had the Small-Pox; inquire of Edes & Gill.

RAN-away, this Day, a Servant Boy to the Subſcriber, named *John Collins*, about 18 Years of Age, a ſtout, likely, fat, red-faced, well-looking fellow, blue Eyes, and brown Hair, dreſſed in a brown Outſide Waiſtcoat, with Pewter Buttons, a ſtrip'd red blue and white under Waiſtcoat, a Pair of large ſtrip'd Woollen Trowſers, deep blue Stockings, and upon the outſide of his left Leg has a large Scar from a Wound lately healed. Any Perſon or Perſons who will be kind enough to apprehend ſaid Run-away, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and give Notice thereof to *Melatiah Bourn*, Eſq; of *Boſton*, or his Maſter, ſhall receive Three Dollars as a Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Servant as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

SHUBAEL LOVELL.

N. B. If the ſaid *John Collins* is not immediately ſecured on his being apprehended, he will again deſert if poſſible. *Barnſtable*, *March* 9, 1768.

To be LETT, at a reaſonable Rate,

A large Dwelling-Houſe, with a

good Shop fronting the Street, together with a Number of Warehouſes and Work-Houſes, a good Wharff and fine Dock with Water ſufficient to float a large Ship. Alſo a Sail Loft and two Rigging Lofts, ſituate at the North Part of the Town near the Two Pelarrerers. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes & Gill.

WHOEVER has any large Quantities of ſour or decay'd Wines, red or white, fit to make Vinegar, may have what they are worth, by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

Imported in Captain Jenkins *from* LONDON, *And to be Sold by*

Suſanna Renken

In Fore-Street, *near the Draw-Bridge*, BOSTON,

LArge Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, blue Marrowfats, and crooked Peas; large Windſor, early Hotſpur, and early Liſbon Beans; early yellow, ſcarlet and orange Carrots; early Dutch, early Yorkſhire, early Batterſea, early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Colliflower; green and yellow Savoy; Sallery; green and white Endive; Salmon, ſcarlet and London Radiſh; beſt curl'd Pepper Graſs; Summer and Winter Spinnage; curl'd and hambo Parſley; Cabbage, white goſs and imperial Lettice; early and late Cucumber; long Turkey ditto; early and late Turnips; Summer and Winter Savory; Hyſop; Thyme; Sweet Marjoram and Baum; Lavender and Roſemary; Hemp, Canary & Rape Seed; red and white Clover, Lucerna, Burnet, Red Top, and Herds Graſs Seed; warranted to be laſt Year's Growth: ——Alſo Engliſh Goods, China Cups and Saucers, to be Sold Cheap for Caſh.

William Scott

HAS juſt Imported the undermention'd GOODS, and (being a Stranger) in Order to eſtabliſh an Acquaintance, He propoſes to ſell them for a very ſmall Profit, and having lay'd them in for ready Money, He can afford them on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Therefore ſuch as pleaſe to make Tryal will find it much to their Advantage in dealing with him; and ſuch as buy in the Wholeſale Way to ſell again, ſhall have proper Encouragement.——The Goods are juſt unpack'd, and may be ſeen up one Pair of Stairs in the Houſe wherein Mr. *Copeland* the Taylor, and Mr. *Adams* the Barber keep their Work Shops, next Door to the Sign of General Wolfe on Dock-Square.

200 Pieces of Iriſh Linnens and Sheeting, ſundry Prices.
100 Dozen of Ivory Combs of all Sizes.

About £.60 Sterling value of Ribbons, of the neweſt Faſhion. A Parcel of Nice Silver-plated Shoe Buckles, for Men and Women. A Parcel of genuine Caſt-ſteel Razors, with Silver-plated Tops in Caſes of two, three or four.

Milton, March 5, 1768.

TO be Sold by Order of the General Court, the Real Eſtate of *Joſeph Fenno*, late of *Milton*, Trader, viz. The half the Manſion Houſe, and Shop, Bakehouſe, Barns, Stables, Stores, Sheds, &c. Alſo a Lot of Land oppoſite the ſame. Alſo ſundry Tracts of Land lying in *Stoughton*. Said Eſtate and Lands to be ſold for the Benefit of the Heirs, therefore the Conditions of Sale will be made eaſy for the Purchaſer. For further Particulars, inquire of *Jeruſha Fenno*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, or of *Lemuel Robinſon*, living at Liberty-Tree in *Dorcheſter*.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of Charlton-Diſtrict, in the County of Worceſter, praying the Non-Reſident Lands may be taxed One Penny per Acre, for three Years, to enable them to compleat their Meeting-Houſe, and ſupport the Goſpel among them.

In Council, February 15, 1768.

ORDERED, That the Petitioners notify the Non-Reſident Proprietors of the Diſtrict of Charlton, with a Copy of the Petition, by inſerting the Subſtance thereof in three of the Boſton News-Papers, three Weeks ſucceſſively, that they ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, on the Third Wedneſday of the next May Seſſions, why the Prayer ſhould not be granted. Sent down for Concurrence.

John Cotton, Dep. Sec'ry.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, February 17, 1768.

READ and concur'd. T. CUSHING, Speaker.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that whereas ſundry Taxes on the Lands of the Non-reſident Proprietors of the Diſtrict of Spencer, *were granted by the General Court of this Province, viz.*

December 2d 1740, *a Tax for three Years, viz. a Tax of 4 Pence per Acre for the Year* 1740; *and a further Tax of two Pence per Acre annually for the two next Years for Building a Meeting Houſe and towards a Miniſter's Support.*

Another Tax was granted by ſaid Court A. D. 1744, *on ſaid Lands for the Term of* 5 *Years, viz.*

A Tax of one Penny *Lawful Money per Acre, for the Settlement of a Goſpel Miniſter, and a further Tax of* two Pence *per Acre old Tenor, for and towards ſaid Miniſter's Salary, and a further Tax of* one Penny *Old Tenor, per Acre on ſaid Lands for Contingent Charges.*

Another Tax was alſo granted on ſaid Lands by ſaid Court April 9th, 1751, *at* three Farthings *Lawful Money per Acre for the Term of* 5 *Years towards the Support of the Miniſter: Alſo one more Tax was granted* April 17th 1760, *by ſaid Court on ſaid Lands for the Term of* 3 *Years at* three Farthings *Lawful Money per Acre, towards the Support of the Miniſter.*

Public Notice is therefore hereby given, that if ſuch of the aforeſaid Proprietors, who have hitherto neglected to Pay their reſpective Taxes, do not forthwith Pay the ſame to us the Subſcribers, that ſo much of their Lands will be expoſed to Sale at a Public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of Mr. Jeremiah Whittemore, *Innholder in* Spencer, *as will pay ſaid Taxes, and all intervening Charges, on Monday the Twentieth of* June *next, at* 10 *o'Clock Forenoon. And ſaid Sale to continue by Adjournment from Time to Time if need be till the ſame ſhall be finiſhed.*

Spencer, Feb. 26, 1768. John Flagg, Oliver Watſon, } *Proprietors Committee.*

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1768.

MONDAY, *March* 21. 1768. [NUMB. 1695.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives in their late Seſſion preferred a humble, dutiful and loyal Petition to the KING; *and alſo forwarded Letters to the Earl of* Shelburne, *General* Conway, *Marquis of* Rockingham, *Earl of* Cambden, *Earl of* Chatham, *Lords the of the Treaſury, their Agent, &c. repreſenting their Grievances, relative to the late Act for impoſing Duties in* America, *and earneſtly entreating their Aid and Patronage:—Copies of which we have obtained and ſhall preſent them to our Readers.*——

The Petition to the KING is as follows, viz.

An humble PETITION *to the King's moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty's faithful Subjects, the Repreſentatives of your Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, with the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty, duty and affection, beg leave to approach the Throne; and to lay at your Majeſty's feet their humble ſupplications, in behalf of your diſtreſſed ſubjects the people of the Province.

Our anceſtors, the firſt ſettlers of this Country having with the royal conſent, which we humbly apprehend involves the conſent of the nation, and at their own great expence, migrated from the mother kingdom, took poſſeſſion of this land, at that time a wilderneſs, the right whereof they had purchaſed for a valuable conſideration of the Council eſtabliſhed at Plimouth, to whom it had been granted by your Majeſty's royal Predeceſſor King JAMES the firſt.

From the principles of loyalty to their Sovereign, which will ever warm the breaſt of a true ſubject, tho' remote they acknowledged their allegiance to the Engliſh Crown: And your Majeſty will allow us with all humility to ſay, that they and their poſterity, even to this time have afforded frequent and ſignal proofs of their zeal for the honor and ſervice of their Prince, and their firm attachment to the parent country.

With toil and fatigue, perhaps not to be conceived by their brethren & fellow-ſubjects at home, and with the conſtant peril of their lives, from a numerous, ſavage and warlike race of men, they began their ſettlement, and GOD proſpered them.

They obtained a Charter from King CHARLES the firſt; wherein his Majeſty was pleaſed to grant to them and their heirs and aſſigns forever, all the lands therein deſcribed, to hold of him and his royal ſucceſſors in free and common ſocage; which we humbly conceive is as abſolute an eſtate as the ſubject can hold under the Crown. And in the ſame Charter were granted to them and their poſterity, all the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of natural ſubjects, born within the realm.

This Charter they enjoy'd, having as we moſt humbly conceive punctually complied with all the conditions of it, till in an unhappy time it was vacated.—But after the Revolution, when King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, of glorious and bleſſed Memory, were eſtabliſhed on the Throne: In that happy Reign, when to the joy of the nation and its dependencies, the Crown was ſettled in your Majeſty's illuſtrious family, the inhabitants of this Province ſhared in the common bleſſing. Then they were indulged with another Charter; in which their Majeſties were pleaſed for themſelves, their heirs and ſucceſſors, to grant and confirm to them as ample eſtate in the lands or territories as was granted by the former Charter, together with other the moſt eſſential rights and liberties contained therein: The principal of which, is that which your Majeſty's ſubjects within the realm have ever held a moſt ſacred right, of being taxed only by Repreſentatives of their own free election.

Thus bleſſed with the rights of Engliſhmen, thro' the indulgent ſmiles of Heaven, and under the auſpicious government of your Majeſty and your royal Predeceſſors, your people of this Province have been happy, and your Majeſty has acquired a numerous increaſe of loyal ſubjects, a large extent of dominion and a new and inexhauſtible ſource of commerce, wealth and glory.

With great ſincerity, permit us to aſſure your Majeſty that your ſubjects of this Province, ever have and ſtill continue to acknowledge your Majeſty's high Court of Parliament the ſupreme legiſlative power of the whole Empire. The ſuperintending authority of which is clearly admitted in all caſes, that can conſiſt with the fundamental rights of nature and the conſtitution; to which your Majeſty's happy ſubjects in all parts of your Empire conceive they have a juſt and equitable claim.

It is with the deepeſt concern that your humble Suppliants would repreſent to your Majeſty, that your Parliament, the rectitude of whoſe intentions is never to be queſtioned, has thought proper to paſs divers Acts impoſing Taxes on your Majeſty's ſubjects in America, with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue. If your Majeſty's ſubjects here ſhall be deprived of the honor and privilege of voluntarily contributing their aid to your Majeſty, in ſupporting your Government and Authority in the Province, and defending and ſecuring your Rights and Territories in America, which they have always hitherto done with the utmoſt chearfulneſs: If theſe Acts of Parliament ſhall remain in force; and your Majeſty's Commons in Great-Britain ſhall continue to exerciſe the power of granting the Property of their fellow ſubjects in this Province, your people muſt then regret their unhappy fate in having only the name left of free ſubjects.

With all humility we conceive that a repreſentation of your Majeſty's ſubjects of this Province in the Parliament, conſidering their local circumſtances, is utterly impracticable: Your Majeſty has heretofore been graciouſly pleaſed, to order your requiſitions to be laid before the Repreſentatives of your people in the General Aſſembly, who have never failed to afford the neceſſary aid to the extent of their ability, and ſometimes beyond it; and it would be ever grievous to your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects to be called upon in a way, that ſhould appear to them to imply a diſtruſt of their moſt ready and willing compliance.

Under the moſt ſenſible impreſſions of your Majeſty's wiſe and paternal care for the remoteſt of your faithful ſubjects, and in full dependence on the royal declarations in the Charter of this Province, we moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty to take our preſent unhappy circumſtances under your royal conſideration, and afford us relief in ſuch manner as in your Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Clemency ſhall ſeem meet.

[*The Letter to Lord* Shelburne *ſhall be in our next.*]

TO BE SOLD BY

Henry Lloyd

At Warehouſe No. 5. *on the* Long Wharf,
On reaſonable Terms.

A Quantity of choice American CORDAGE, conſiſting of Cables, from 7 to 8½ Inch, 70 to 80 Fathom long, Shroud Hawſers, from 4½ to 6 Inches, and a good Aſſortment of ſmaller Cordage: a large Aſſortment of Anchors from 90 lb. 1200 wt. beſt refin'd Iron, Pig-Iron, Pot-Aſh Kettles, Fiſh Kettles, Cotton Wool, French Indigo, Connecticut Beef, Eſopus Flour, Sugar, &c. &c.

☞ A Parcel of choice Raccoon Skins in ſmall Lots.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joſeph & Daniel Waldo

At their Store in King-Sreet, very cheap for Caſh,
Good Cheſhire Cheeſe by the Baſket or ſingle Cheeſe, ſingle & double refin'd Loaf Sugar by the Hhd or ſingle Loaf, and Briſtol bottled Beer by the Hhd. or ſingle Dozen.

LOST on Saturday laſt, between the Draw-Bridge and Summer-Street, a SILVER WATCH with a Steel Chain.——If any Perſon has found the ſame and will leave it with the Printers of this Paper, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble. *March* 14th.

Lately imported from London *and* Briſtol,
And to be ſold by

Samuel Hughes

At his STORE next to Captain *Cheever's* in King-Street, BOSTON,

Hemp, Yarns, Duck, Anchors, Ship Hearths, Powder in half and Quarter Barrels, an Aſſortment of Shot and Steel, Crates of Earthen Ware, ditto of Cups and Saucers, Printing-Ink, Cod Lines, Mackrell Lines and Hooks, Twine, Time Glaſſes of all ſorts, Shalloons, Tammies, Calimancoes, Half Thicks, German Serges, Duffels, Oznabrigs, Buntins, Sieve Buttons, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, Deck Nails, Spaniſh brown, White Lead, Bare Lead, Apothecary's Vials, Boxes of 7 by 9, & 8 by 10 Glaſs, Mens and Boys Hatts, Engliſh Sole Leather, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Roſe Briminſtone, Braziery Ware, Glouceſter Cheeſe, Cotton Wool by the Bagg, Mehogany Logs, South Carolina Pitch; and a Quantity of Sole Leather, and about 70 Quintals of Choice *Jamaica* Fiſh, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE LET on reaſonable TERMS.
And entered upon the 5th Day of *April* next,

A good large convenient double Houſe, ſituate in *Medford* (near the great Bridge) and but Four Miles from *Charleſtown* Ferry, which has been improved (and well accuſtomed) as a Tavern, for many Years paſt; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon. For further Particulars, enquire of *Iſaac Royall*, Eſq; of *Medford* aforeſaid.

Said *Royall* has to ſell a valuable Tract of Land in *South Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he will ſell very reaſonably.

N. B. Any Perſon of good Character, that can be well recommended, and underſtands all ſorts of Farming-Buſineſs, may hear of Encouragement by applying to ſaid *Royall*. *Medford*, *Feb.* 20 1768.

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *March* 10. 1768.

WHEREAS *Thomas Manning* of the Town of *Moreland*, County of *Philadelphia*, and Province of *Penſylvania*, Gentleman, (as Heir to *John Maſon*, late of a Place called *Sheppeſcut River*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in this Province, deceaſed,) hath entred his Petition before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Superiour Court of Judicature, &c. now held at *Boſton*, praying that Partition may be made of the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments lying on or near ſaid River, which did belong to ſaid *Maſon* at the Time of his Death; more eſpecially about 1800 Acres of Land lying on or near ſaid River, and heretofore laid out to *Job Lewis*, late of ſaid *Boſton*, Eſq; ſince deceaſed, and to Captain *David Cargill*, ſince deceaſed, and to *David Allyn*, ſince deceaſed, which Land and Premiſſes ſaid *Maſon* purchaſed of three Indian Sagamores, viz. *Robin Hood*, *Dick Swaſh*, and *Jack Pudding*; and that a Fourth Part of the ſaid Lands and Premiſſes may be ſet off to him the ſaid *Manning*, to hold in Severalty: All Perſons who have Intereſt in ſaid Lands and Premiſſes are hereby Notified, That they ſhew Cauſe (if any they have, and if they think fit) before the Juſtices of the ſaid Superiour Court, to be held at *Ipſwich*, within and for the County of *Eſſex*, on the Third Tueſday in *June* next, why the Prayer of the ſaid Petition ought not to be granted.

By Order of the Court,
Nathaniel Hateh, Clerk.

A few Pipes of Choice Weſtern-Iſland WINE, equal to Liſbon, to be ſold by ELISHA HUTCHINSON, at his Warehouſe on Dock-Square.

Whoever has any large Quantities of ſour or decay'd Wines, Red or White, fit to make Vinegar, may have what they are worth, by enquiring of the Printers.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE in Cambridge Street, (near the Orange Tree) two lower Rooms, and two Kitchens, with a Garden & a Pump of good Water, and other Accomodations. Enquire of the Printers.

From a late London *News Paper.*

AT this juncture, when the Diſtreſſes of our American Brethren, and our Fears for them and for ourſelves, are at their Height, it ſhould never be forgotten that theſe Diſtreſſes have been firſt brought on, and uncommonly aggravated, by the Apprehenſions of a prelatical Hierarchy at their Door, and ready to be run in upon them. The Fact is not denied by the cool Authors of all their miſeries: but they are told in Deriſion, that they need not be ſo much afraid, that the Creature Biſhop will do them no harm, for that even Popiſh Biſhops in England are quite harmleſs Things, and "go about to exerciſe every part of their Function without offence, and without obſervation." Sober men will not think that ſuch reaſoning and inſult will make the Americans more willing to ſwallow the bitter Draught intended for them, which ſo much revolted their Fore-fathers. One might paſs it by indeed without obſervation, if the good of the ſtate required Lords Biſhops to be ſent to our Colonies, and it were not to add freſh Fewel to a Fire already too much kindled. Let not ſuch men, however, impoſe upon us by preſuming to derive their extraordinary Powers, high-ſounding Titles, and mighty Revenues, from the Inſtitute of their meek, and humble, & unaſpiring maſter, who in the moſt expreſs words that can be deviſed, diſclaimed every thing of the kind, both for himſelf & for the teachers of his Religion, in all future times.

By many Tokens the Coloniſts are ſenſible of the Good-will of thoſe who intend them ſuch a preſent. They know who put a ſtop to their noble plan for propagating the Goſpel among the bordering Indians, ſoon after the late Peace. They are not ignorant who they are that ſkulk about, whiſpering to ſuch as will liſten to them, that the Americans are a diſaffected, rebellious People, that ought to be tamed and ſubdued; whoſe minds are poiſoned by their diſſenting teachers with republican and ſchiſmatical notions. The offenſive notions, parcicularly of one great apoſtolic man, are made public, and to them let the appeal be carried. It muſt be owned, they do not tally exactly with the Notions of High Church, of Archbiſhop Laud, or ſuch as inherit his Spirit, and tread in his ſteps. But then they are the notions, the generous principles of civil and religious Liberty, upon which the glorious Revolution was brought about, and the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover called in, out of the Line of hereditary Succeſſion, to protect and govern a free People; the principles by which alone his preſent Majeſty, King George the Third's juſt and undoubted Right & Title can be defended; and in defence of whoſe title, let it be remembered, every ſubject in America would chearfully ſtake down his life. I am ſorry to obſerve, that ſuch principles have been for ſome time growing out of faſhion with us, but moſt notoriouſly ſince a certain northern Chieftain ſet himſelf up at the Head of affairs, with what ſucceſs let the preſent miſerably diſtracted ſtate of the Nation ſpeak. But they will be always to be found, till a *Non-Imprimatur* iſſue out againſt them, in Mr. Locke's two treatiſes on Government and Toleration; a gentleman much favoured & befriended by our deliverer William III. but hated and perſecuted, himſelf and his works, to this hour, by the enemies of Liberty & of mankind. Wretched ſtate of a man! to have brought himſelf to ſuch a paſs, as to ſeek and endeavour to blot out the light of Truth from under Heaven, and to entail Darkneſs and Slavery for ever upon his Fellow-men. I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant, NO POWOW.

Denmark, Dec. 29. Within theſe few years a ſet of people have been diſcovered here, ſeized with a diſorder of mind, that is extremely dangerous to ſociety. This is an imagination, that, by committing premeditated murder, and being afterwards condemned to die for it, they are the better able, by public marks of repentance and converſion as they go to the ſcaffold, to prepare themſelves for death, and work out their own ſalvation. A little while ago one of theſe wretches murdered a child out of the ſame principle. In order, however, to take from theſe wretches all hope of obtaining their end, and to extripate the evil, the King iſſued, on the 11th of this month an ordinance, by which his Majeſty forbids the puniſhing them [illegible] death; and enacts, that they ſhall be branded in the forehead with an hot iron, and whipped; that they ſhall aftewards be confined, for the reſt of their days, in an houſe of correction, in order to be kept there to hard labour; and laſtly, that every year, on the day of their crime, they ſhall be whipped anew in public.

LONDON, *Jan.* 20.

A ſcheme is ſaid to be in agitation to ſend ſuch of the Male Felons as are fit to be ſoldiers, &c. to the Eaſt-Indies, inſtead of tranſporting them to North-America, where they ſo frequently and ſoon return.

It is confidently ſaid, that in the moſt early part of the firſt Seſſion of the next Parliament, the marriage Act will moſt certainly undergo ſuch a conſiderable alteration, as will abundantly recompence the great want of population which it has occaſioned, as well as render the mother country more able to ſuſtain the great and daily emigrations that are made from her to the Colonies; and we alſo hear that an Act, ſo new modelled, will be extended to Scotland. One great object of this new propoſed plan is, to lay the nuptials of the very high ſort under ſtill greater reſtrictions than at preſent, and totally to exempt the lower claſs of people from all thoſe obſtacles that now impede the ſpeedy celebration of their marriages.

A breakfaſt was given to the friends of the Marquis of *Kildare*, at the Rotunda in the New Gardens, at his ſeat in *Ireland*, of which the following is the bill of fare: 100 rounds of beef: 100 neats tongues: 1000 ſheeps ditto: 100 baked pies: 100 ſirloins of beef: 100 geeſe roaſted: 100 turkies ditto: 100 duck ditto: 100 pullets ditto: 100 wild foul: 1000 *French* loaves: 2000 large prints of butter: 100 weight of *Glouceſter* cheeſe: tea, coffee, & chocolate, in abundance: 2000 ſaffron cakes: 4000 plain dit, 50 hams, 2500 bottles of wine: and a moſt ſplendid and large pyramid of ſweatmeats in the middle of the deſert in the center of the room; likewiſe a great number of ſtands of jelly, & a curious fountain playing, handſomely ornamented with ivy, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Florence, Dec. 14.

"In the night between the 1ſt and 2d of this inſt. a fire broke out here at a Druggiſt's, which was ſoon conſumed, together with ſix other houſes, & amongſt them one occupied by a man who kept wild beaſts for ſhew; the flames having ſoon reached a ſtable wherein were two lions, a tyger, and three bears, thoſe animals got looſe, and ran through the city, which reſounded with the cries of the unhappy people who became a prey to their fury. A hundred men were ordered in purſuit of them, & they were ſo fortunate as to kill two of the bears, one lion, and the tyger; but the other lion and bear eſcaped their vigilance. As ſoon as day appeared, we ſaw with horror the dreadful ravage made by the fire, but ſtill more by thoſe animals. We reckon upwards of an hundred perſons killed, and a much greater number wounded."

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, Feb. 21.

The brigantine St. Peter, William Cawſey maſter, from London for Halifax, with about thirty paſſengers, put in here on wedneſday laſt, after being at ſea upwards of 100 days.

The ſelect men of Boſton have not only ſent their reſolutions, ſubſcription-papers, &c. regarding œconomy, manufactures, and diſcouraging the importation of European ſuperfluities, & encouraging American manufactures, to all the towns in New-England, but have alſo, we hear, ſent them all over the continent. A veſſel arrived from Boſton ſince our laſt, has, we are told, brought thoſe intended for this town. (a)

The hon. the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms for America have given orders that none of the monies ariſing from that branch of the revenue, ſince the 10th of October laſt, are to be remitted to Great-Britain. We hear the ſaid monies are to be iſſued in America, which muſt be of great advantage to the colonies, all complaining of the want of a ſufficient circulation.

NEW-YORK, March 14.

By Capt Lawrence from Newcaſtle, but laſt from St. Kitts, having been blown off, we have the following memorandum of other veſſels drove off this winter, viz. a Snow, Capt. Purdy, from London for Maryland, with convicts, who on the 2d of January when they were obliged to bear away for Antigua, had only 24 pieces of beef, 22 pieces of pork, and 600 wt. of bread, to feed 104 people; and ſo great was their diſtreſs before they got in, proviſions being expended, the convicts only three ounces of bread a day, that they eat their ſhoes, leather breeches, and even the very vermine they picked from themſelves:—Nine of the convicts died on the paſſage, the others full of ſores and ulcers, having lain three weeks abſolutely in water:——a Schooner from the Weſt Indies for Boſton, arrived at Antigua:—Ship Sally, Capt. Marſhman, from Liſbon for Boſton:—Ship Neptune, Capt. Allen, from Scotland for Caſco Bay, out 14 weeks:—a double deck Schooner beat off the coaſt of New England, name unknown:—Brig Pitt, Capt. Obeare, from Gibraltar for Salem:—Brig Triſtram, Capt. Shand, from London for Boſton, out 135 days, arrived at St. Kitts; who on the 13th of December took up 31 men juſt ſinking with Capt. Denniſon in the Hannah of Liverpoole, bound from Porto Rico; the 25th of December, they fell in with a Sloop, her maſt gone 14 feet above the deck, went on board, found her lumber-loaded, pumps out, cabin floor and bulk head waſhed away, two dead men entire, and part of another waſhing about in the cabin, but no papers could be found to know who ſhe was:—alſo a Ship from Cales for Boſton, was arrived at Antigua.

By late accounts we are informed that the people at Red-Stone creek, Pennſylvania, alarmed at the apprehenſion of a war in the ſpring, have determined to move off, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will admit of it.

Philip Livingſton, James DeLancey, Jacob Walton, and James Jauncey, Eſqrs. are elected Repreſentatives for this City.

BOSTON, March 21. 1768.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town met at Faneuil-Hall, on Monday laſt, the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Eſq; was choſen Moderator: and the following Town Officers for the enſuing Year, viz.

Town-Clerk; Mr. William Cooper.

Select-men; Joſeph Jackſon, Eſq; Samuel Sewall, Eſq; John Ruddock, Eſq; John Hancock, Eſq; William Phillips, Eſq; Mr. Timothy Newell, and John Rowe, Eſq;

Town Treaſurer; Mr. David Jeffries.

Overſeers of the Poor; John Barret, Eſq; Hon. Royal Tyler, Eſq; Mr. Benjamin Dolbeare, Mr. William Whitwell, Mr. William Greenleaf, William White, Eſq; Mr. Joſeph Waldo, John Leverett, Eſq; John Gore Eſq; Capt. Samuel Partridge, Thomas Tyler, Eſq; and Capt. John Bradford.

Firewards; John Scollay, Eſq; Newman Greenough Eſq; John Rowe, Eſq; Mr. William Cooper, Mr. John Mico Wendell, Thomas Marſhall, Eſq; William Homes, Eſq; Mr. Joſeph Tyler, Capt. Adino Paddock, Mr. James Richardſon, Capt. Benjamin Waldo, John Hancock, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, James Cunningham, Eſq; Capt. Martin Gay, and Thomas Dawes, Eſq;

[*Capt.* William Downe Cheever, *declined ſerving as a Fireward, by Reaſon of Indiſpoſition of Body: The Thanks of the Town were voted him for his paſt Services in that Office. The Thanks of the Town were alſo voted* Jonathan Williams, Eſq; *for his paſt Services in that Office, and in the Office of Overſeer of the Poor.*]

Wardens; Henry Lloyd, Eſq; Jonathan Simpſon Eſq; John Hancock, Eſq; William Blair Townſend Eſq; Capt. John Marſton, Capt. William Downe Cheever, Mr. Nathan Hancock, Mr. Samuel Barret, Mr. John Sweetſer, Jun. Mr. Hopeſtill Capen, Mr. John May, and Mr. Samuel Dyer.

Committee for purchaſing Grain; Joſeph Jackſon, Eſq; William Phillips, Eſq; William Homes, Eſq;

Surveyors of Wheat; John Tudor, Eſq; Mr. John White.

Surveyor of Hemp; Mr. John Gray.

Aſſeſſors; Mr. William Pairfield, Mr. John Kneeland, Mr. Benjamin Church, Belcher Noyes, Eſq; Mr. William Torrey, Mr. Jonathan Brown, Mr. Daniel Pecker.

Collectors of Taxes; Mr. Samſon Salter, Mr. Edward Holiday, Mr. Samuel Ruggles, jun. Mr. Abraham Savage.

Clerks of the Market; Meſſrs Benjamin Clark, Samuel Barrett, Edward Lyde, John Avery, jun. Capt. Thomas Brattle, Capt. William Wingfield, Meſſrs John Gridley, George Green, Thomas Pitts, John Cuſhing, Robert Duncan, John Gore, jun.

Informers of Deer; Meſſrs Nathaniel Gardner, and Samuel Whitwell.

Aſſay-Maſters, Capt. Martin Gay, and Mr. John Skinner.

Fence-Viewers; Mr. John Dyer, Mr. Samuel Dyer, Mr, Obadiah Lowe, Capt. John Joy, Mr. William Crafts.

Surveyors of Boards; Meſſrs William Nichols, Clement Collins, Jacob Thayer, Joſeph Edmunds, John Greenough, Iſaac Vergooſe, John Skillings, John Champney, Andrew Symms, Henry Allen, John Serjeant, Richard Walker, Samuel Turner, John Bulfinch.

Cullers of Staves; Meſſrs. Peter Cotta, Joſeph Dyer, Manaſſah Marſters, John Haſkins, David Spear, Jonathan Jenkins, Robert Breck, Job Wheelwright, Joſhua Pico, Benjamin Sault, Paul Baxter, John Owen, Thomas Knox, Samuel White, Edward Cowell, Edward Potter, Peter Ellis, Nathan Spear, Timothy Peaſe, Jacob Williams, Nathaniel Waterman, Samuel Barnard, John Newell, and Joſeph Phillips.

Scavengers, and their reſpective Wards:
No. 1. Mr. Nathaniel Baker, 2 Mr. Arthur Stoddard, 3 Mr. Benjamin Page, 4 Mr. Zechariah Fowle, 5 Mr. Iſaac Greenwood, 6 Mr. David Flagg, 7 Mr. Ephraim Copeland, 8 Mr. Timothy White, 9 Mr. Nathaniel Hurd, 10 Mr. Oliver Wiſwall, 11 Mr. John Bartlet, 12 Mr. Thomas Chaſe.

Sealers of Leather; Meſſrs Ebenezer M'Intoſh, Samuel Bangs, William Andrews, John Shepherd, William Stevenſen.

Hayward; Mr Edward Curtis.

Hogreves; Meſſrs David Symonds, Thomas Curtis.

Conſtables; Meſſrs Auguſtus Hale, Francis Salmon, Peter Barbour, Edward Baker, Lyndzey George Wallis, Daniel Berry, Hezekiah Uſher, Benjamin Adams.

At this Meeting, upon a Motion made and ſeconded, it was voted, That the Thanks of the Town be given to the ingenious Anthor of a Courſe of Letters publiſhed at *Philadelphia*, and in this Place, ſigned *A Farmer*; wherein the Rights of the *American* Subjects are clearly ſtated and fully vindicated: and Dr. *Benjamin Church*, *John Hancock*, Eſq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, Dr. *Joſeph Warren*, and *John Rowe*, Eſq; were appointed a Commtitee to prepare and publiſh a Letter of Thanks accordingly.

(a) vid. page 748 vol. 1

¶ Vide Biſhop Seckers Anſwer to D.r Mayhews Obſervations &c ¶ By the Influence of Arch Biſhop Secker & L.d Bute. ſ vid Letters page 781. Vol. 1. — By Mr Dickinſon

The Town took into Conſideration the Articles in the Warrant, viz. That ſome Agreement may be come into, not to purchaſe Lamb till a certain Time that ſhould be affix'd; and thereupon a Committee was choſen to obtain Subſcriptions. At the ſame Time the Town by a Vote recommended to their Inhabitants to ſubſcribe for ſo ſalutaay a Purpoſe.

In purſuance of an Article in the Warrant, the Town ſtill intent upon promoting Manufactures in the Province, appointed a large Committee to obtain Subſcriptions for the Encouragements of the Manufacture of Duck lately ſet up in this Town by *John Barrett*, Eſq; & others, and ſtrongly recommended a Subſcription ſo neceſſary for the Employment of the Poor, who are daily increaſing among us.

[The Meeting was adjourned to Tueſday the 22d Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock Beforenoon.]

At the ſaid Meeting were exhibited the Frame and principal Movements of a ſuperb ſtately Town-Clock, *made by Mr.* Gowen Brown, *of this Town: The two great Wheels took near* 90 lb. *weight of caſt Braſs: It is calculated for eight Days to ſhew the Hours and Minutes: will have three grand Dials, & a mechanic Lever to preſerve the Motion during the winding up. The Pendulum Wheel and Pallets to perform the dead Beat. The Works are nicely executed: The ſteel Pinions and Teeth of the Wheels are finely poliſhed, which muſt greatly abate the Friction, add to its Regularity and Duration. It will have a curious mathematical Pendulum that may be altered the* 3500th *Part of an Inch while the Clock is going.—From the exquiſite finiſhing of the Parts already done, good Judges are of Opinion it will be a Maſter piece of the Kind, and an Honor to* America.

We hear that at a General Council held laſt Wedneſday, his Excellency was pleaſed to nominate and appoint *Peter Oliver*, jun. Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Plimouth, to which Nomination his Majeſty's Council adviſed and conſented.

Laſt Saturday Night died here after long Confinement, the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Checkley*, jun. Paſtor of the Old North Church in this Town.

Wedneſday laſt died here in the 74th Year of his Age, Mr. *Samuel Holyoke*, ſenior Maſter of the Writing-School in Queen-Street. His Remains were decently interr'd laſt Saturday Afternoon.

Monday died here, aged 92 Years, Mrs. *Martha Ruggles*, Widow.

We hear from Martha's Vineyard, that on the 29th of February laſt, they had a violent Storm of Hail, Rain, and Wind, attended with ſevere Thunder and Lightning. The Lightning ſtruck the Houſe of Mr. —— Tilton, at Chilmark, went down the Chimney, and inſtantly killed Mr. Tilton, and a Dog that lay near him: Five Perſons in the Houſe were ſtruck down, but are ſince recovered: Mr. Tilton was about 25 Years of Age, and had been married but a ſhort Time.

"On Wedneſday March 9, 1768, departed this Life, the Rev. Mr. *Joſeph Dorr*, Paſtor of the firſt Church of Chriſt in Mendon; and was decently interred on Friday following, in the 79th Year of his Age, and 52d of his Miniſtry; has left a ſorrowful Widow, Daughter of the Rev. Grindall Rawſon, his worthy Predeceſſor, with four Children:—A Perſon of ſingular Virtue, Sobriety & Temperance, a Man of good Learning, Polemical, Political and Divine, a Father to his Family, Flock, & Miniſters, in the Vicinity: A faithful miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt. One that was a ſtrict adherent to the Doctrines of Grace, as contained in the New-England, & Weſtminſter confeſſion of Faith —Exemplified his Doctrines he preached in a godly Life & Converſation; and highly recommended the examination of Candidates, for the work of the miniſtry; preventive (if poſſible) of the introduction of men unſound in the faith into the miniſtry, a great Friend to our Engliſh Liberties, was much concerned for the peace and good order of the Churches,—and died in hope of eternal Life thro' free grace in Chriſt Jeſus as revealed in the Goſpel: "The Fathers where are they? and the Prophets do they live forever."

We hear that Wedneſday the 6th Day of April next, is appointed to be obſerved as a Day of public Faſting and Prayer throughout the Colony of Connecticut.

And Thurſday the 14th of April is appointed to be obſerved as a Day of general Faſt throughout the Province of New Hampſhire.

We hear from Hampton, that Yeſterday 7-night a large new Barn of Col. Jonathan Moulton's of that Place, 100 Feet in length, and a ſmaller one cloſe to it, were maliciouſly ſet on Fire by ſome evil minded Perſon, and entirely conſumed: In the large Barn were 19 Head of Cattle and ſome Swine, who all periſhed in the Flames; ſome young Cattle and Sheep in the ſmaller Barn were ſaved:—15 Load of Hay was alſo burnt. The above Gentleman had a large Barn burnt at the ſame Place about eighteen months ago, ſuppoſed to have been purpoſely ſet on Fire.

On Tueſday the 8th inſt. ten young Women met at Deerfield, in New Hampſhire, on a Spinning-match, and ſpun 140 Skeins of Yarn, each Skein contained ſeven 40 thread Knots.

Friday laſt the 18th of March, being the anniverſary of the Repeal of the Stamp-act, the ſame was commemorated here by the diſplaying of Colours, firing of Guns, & other Demonſtrations of Joy.

Laſt Saturday Night came on and continued the moſt Part of the next Day, a very violent N. E. Storm, attended with Snow, which, as the Tides were very high, has done conſiderable damage to the Wharves and and ſome of the Shipping lying thereat; and as many Veſſels are expected in from Sea 'tis feared ſome of them muſt have ſuffered.

The ſame Night a Man belonging to a Fiſhing Boat, in aſſiſting to ſecure her to a Wharf, at the North Part of the Town, accidentally fell over and was drowned; his Body was taken up next Day.

ERRATUM: In the 6th Line of the firſt Column of ſome of our Papers of this Day, for Lords *the read* the Lords, *&c.*

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, March 1, 1768.

READ & *Ordered*, That Col. *Williams*, Mr. *Hall*, and Capt. *Thayer*, with ſuch as the Honorable Board ſhall join, be a Committee to take the ſeveral Accounts of the Commiſſioners of the Land Bank, under Conſideration in the Receſs of the Court, hear the Commiſſioners, and ſuch of the Directors and Partners as may incline to attend, and report at the next *May* Seſſions what ought to be allowed each Commiſſioner for their reſpective Service.

Sent up for Concurrence, T. CUSHING, *Speaker*.

In Council, *March* 3, 1768. Read & concurr'd.

And *William Brattle*, and *Royal Tyler*, Eſq'rs; are join'd in the Affair. A. OLIVER, Secr'y.

THE Committee aforeſaid will attend the above Service on the laſt Thurſday of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the morning, in the Repreſentatives Room in the Court Houſe in *Boſton*.

WM. BRATTLE, per Order.

Theſe are to Notify the Heirs of

Sir *William Pepperell*, Bart. the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; the Heirs of Col *Fitch*, the Hon. *Andrew Oliver*, Eſq; the Heirs of the Hon. *John Wheelwright*, Eſq; the Heirs of the Hon. *Thomas Hancock*, Eſq; the Heirs of the Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; the Heirs of *Samuel Adams*, Eſq; *William Bollan*, Eſq; the Heirs of *Edward Bromfield*, Eſq; the Heirs of *Job Lewis*, Eſq; the Heirs of Mr. *Andrew Tyler*, and the Heirs of Mr. *Triſtram Little*, and any others holding Lands in the late Province of *Main*, under the late Major *William Phillips*, beginning on the Weſt Side of *Saco* River, about 15 miles above the Mouth of ſaid River at the Head of the Patent Land ſo called, and running up by ſaid River into the Country, till it meets with the Line between the Province of *New-Hampſhire* and the Province of *Main*, where it croſſes the two Townſhips commonly known by the Names of *Frye*'s Town & *Brown*'s Town or *Conway*, in Length; and in Breadth from *Saco* River, excepting four miles Weſterly of ſaid River the 15 miles aforeſaid, to *Newichawonnock* River, running from the Head Line of *Biddeford*, by *Arundel* and *Wells* to *Berwick* and *Lebanon* Lines, and thence to ſaid River, (excepting *Phillipſtown* and *Coxhall*) and thence, as the dividing Line between the Provinces aforeſaid runs, by ſaid Line as far as where it croſſes *Frye*'s Town and *Conway* aforeſaid, to meet at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in *Boſton*, on Wedneſday the Firſt Day of *June* next, at 6o'Clock P.M. then and there to chuſe a Moderator and Clerk, to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, and more eſpecially to proſecute in the Law all ſuch Perſons as have treſpaſſed upon ſaid Lands, either by erecting Houſes, Mills or other Buildings, or by Strip or Waſte; and in general to tranſact all Matters and Things which may be thought neceſſary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors. *March* 21, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe in Temple-Street, with

two Rooms on a Floor, a good Cellar ſtoned with Braintree Stones, and a large Arch in the Cellar 10 Feet long, a Pump of very good Water, and a Garden, belonging to ſaid Houſe.

Wanted, an honeſt, ingenious Lad,

about fourteen Years of Age, that is willing to learn the Gold & Silverſmith's Buſineſs in all its Branches: Such an one may hear of a Place by enquiring of the Printers.

TO BE LET,

A good Dwelling HOUSE at the Head

of Sudbury-ſtreet, conſiſting of two Parlours and a Kitchen, five upright Chambers, and very dry Cellars, and a good Chaiſe Houſe with a Barn, and other Accommodations. Alſo three Barns in Hanover-ſtreet. And to be Sold, a Houſe & Wharf at the North End. Alſo a Negro Man fit for a Gentleman, or Family. Enquire of the Printers.

To be ſold by Green & Boylſton,

At their Store in King-ſtreet,

A Parcel of choice Beaver & Raccoons, very cheap for Caſh.

—Public Vendue-Office—North End—

On WEDNESDAY next,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
At the NORTH-END *VENDUE-OFFICE*,

A large and FRESH Aſſortment

of Goods *lately imported*—conſiſting of *too many* Articles to be *here enumerated*.——The *Publick Sale* of ſaid GOODS will be *continued* from *WEDNESDAY* to *WEDNESDAY* Until they are all Sold.

☞ *Conſtant Attendance* is given at ſaid Vendue-Office, where any Gentlemen, Strangers, Paſſengers, *Factors*, &c. may Treat with ſaid Gerrish about Buſineſs.—And ALL may Depend upon his Faithfulneſs in Selling their Goods FAIRLY to the Higheſt Bidders, &c.

——WEDNESDAY—NORTH-END.——

This is to give public Notice,

That we the Subſcribers have made an Aſſeſſment agreeable to an Order of the Great and General Court at *Boſton*, in *January* 1765, of *one half Penny* per Acre for two Years on all the uncultivated Lands in the Town of *Colrain*, viz. for the Years 1765 & 1766, and poſted up the ſame according to the Direction of the Law: we ſhall proceed by Publick Vendue on Thurſday the Seventh of *July* next, to begin at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Mr. *James Stewart*, Inholder in *Colrain*, to make Sale of the Lands or ſo much of the Lands of ſuch Proprietors or Owners of Lands in ſaid Town as have hitherto neglected to pay the ſaid Taxes, as ſhall be neceſſary to anſwer ſaid Taxes and the intervening Charges, unto Mr. *George Brinkenridge*, Collector, or *James Stewart*, jun'r. Treaſurer: And the ſaid Vendue will be continued, if needful, from Time to Time till the whole Affair is finiſhed.

Colrain, March 18th 1768. *George Clark*, *Matthew Bolton*, *James Stewart* jun } Aſſeſſors of ſaid Tax by Order of the Gen. Court.

TO BE SOLD

A handſome Dwelling Houſe with

a large Barn, juſt repaired, 5 Acres of choice Land, a young Orchard and Garden, the Land fenced in with Stone Wall, the Front of the Houſe Board Fenced, a good Well of Water, with a Pump in it, and is pleaſantly ſituated ½ of a Mile from *Little-Cambridge* Meeting-Houſe: Enquire of *Edward Stow*, at South-End, *Boſton*.

N. B. A compleat Cheſt Houſewright's Tools, at the Sterling Coſt and Charges.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ Dipp'd Tallow Candles at *Ten Coppers* the ſingle Pound, and *cheaper* by the Box.

TO BE SOLD, Cheap,

A ſmall Box of Garden Seeds,

well ſorted, and warranted to be good. Enquire at the *Heart & Crown*.

Runaway, this Day, a Servant Boy

to the Subſcriber, named *John Collins*, about 18 Years of Age, a ſtout, likely, fat, red-faced, well-looking fellow, blue Eyes, & brown Hair, dreſſed in a brown Outſide Waiſtcoat, with Pewter Buttons, a ſtrip'd red blue & white under Waiſtcoat, a Pair of large ſtrip'd Woollen Trowſers, deep blue Stockings, and upon the outſide of his Left Leg has a large Scar from a Wound lately healed. Any Perſon or Perſons who will be kind enough to apprehend ſaid Runaway, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and give Notice thereof to *Melatiah Bourne*, Eſq; of *Boſton*, or his Maſter, ſhall receive THREE Dollars as a Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Servant as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. *Shubael Lovell.*

☞ If the ſaid *John Collins* is not immediately ſecured on his being apprehended, he will again deſert if poſſible. *Barnſtable, March* 9, 1768.

Cuſtom-Houſe Boſton, *March* 19, 1768.

ENTERED-IN.

Ford from Halifax; Hatch from No. Carolina.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Higgins for Connecticut; Turner for Louiſburgh; Eager for Nova-Scotia; Geneſte for Spain.

CLEARED-OUT.

Wells for Jamaica; Potten for Weſt-Indies; Stevens for Gibraltar.

Vid. the Repeal Law page 411. Vol. 1. Vid. the Act page 53, Vol. 1.

The NATURE and EXTENT of PARLIAMENTARY POWER Considered,

" *If there be any one so credulous as not to appre-*
" *hend the fatal consequences of this* formidable
" *power, I cannot but wonder at that man's*
" *security.*" Demosthenes's 2d Philipic.

vide [*Continued*] *Page 29*

THE advocates for the sovereignty of *Great-Britain* enumerate amongst the other obligations by which we are bound, the favours which she has constantly conferred, and the support which we have received. If we could reasonably suppose a whole political body actuated by the same passion which may influence an individual, then, indeed there would be some foundation for our grateful acknowledgments; but when we plainly perceive that the bounties which *Great-Britain* is said so lavishly to have bestowed upon us, are meted out in the common political measure, with an evident intention *finally to promote her own particular benefit*, we can only say that her actions are the result of good policy not of great generosity. As for the support which they have given us in times of danger, if it did not immediately arise from the same motive which has produced their other favours, I am still amazed that it should even be mentioned by those who have lavished so much blood & treasure, for the maintenance of an *imaginary ballance*, or in defending those who never thanked them for their defence.

The most superficial examination must serve to convince us that the battles of *Great-Britain* could no where have been fought with so much advantage as in the woods of *America*: where her troops could be supplied with all the necessaries of life upon the easiest terms, and, from whence all the money which they expended immediately returned in immense payments for the extraordinary importation of her manufactures which the exigencies of the war required. Thus were the whole expences of the *American* war very far from lessening the strength or riches of the nation; while her forces, which were not sufficient to make any considerable impression upon the body of her natural enemy, were enabled to lop off one of its most valuable limbs. In effecting this glorious purpose, I will venture to mention the assistance which they received from the provincial troops as an aid of more importance than is generally allowed. I will even take the liberty to assert, that the colonists, in proportion to their *real ability*, did more for the general cause than could reasonably have been expected, if not more than *Great-Britain* herself. This assertion I fancy will gain more credit now than it would have gained some time ago; since the eyes of the world are at last open, and they must, if they are not wilfully blind, plainly discover, that the estimates of our wealth which have been received from ignorant or prejudiced persons, are, in every calculation, grosly erroneous. These misrepresentations, which have been so industriously propagated, are very possibly the offspring of political invention, as they form the best apology for imposing upon us burthens to which we are altogether unequal. The easy faith which every absurd information obtained, and the precipitate measures, which were the consequence of this unreasonable credulity, must sufficiently convince us, that while we are within the reach of parliamentary power, we shall not be suffered to riot in a superfluity of wealth, or to acquire any dangerous degree of strength. Whatever advantages may hereafter present themselves, from an increased population, or a more extended trade, we shall never be able to cultivate them to any valuable purpose; for, how much soever we may possess the ability of acquiring wealth and independence, the partial views of our selfish brethren, supported by the sovereignty of Parliament, will most effectually prevent our enjoying such invaluable acquisitions.

If any alteration in our system of agriculture, should furnish us with a sufficiency of the necessary articles for the establishment of the most valuable manufactories, and an increase of population should enable us to carry them on to the greatest advantage, the manufacturers of *Great Britain* jealous of such a formidable encroachment, would easily obtain the interposition of our sovereign directors, who would very naturally ordain, that we should export our unwrought materials to be laboured by our more skillful brethren, and dispatch our superfluous inhabitants in search of another vacant world: And, if the extent of our commerce should draw into our hands the wealth of all the *Indies*, the same unlimited authority would always carefully provide ways and means for conveying the whole into the treasury of *England*. Perhaps some future G——lle refining upon the system of his predecessor, may make the powers of legislation answer the purposes of oppression as effectually as the severest taxation.

The measures which have already been pursued almost give to conjecture the force of conviction; since no man can have been so inattentive to the most interesting facts as not to know that the power of Parliament, exerted in the single influence of restraining our trade, has already reduced us to *inextricable distress*. Denied the means of acquiring specie sufficient for the purposes of a general circulation, and limitted in the emission of our paper currency, men of considerable estates become unable to answer the most trifling demands; and, when urged by creditors, perhaps as much perplexed as themselves, their lands were sold by execution for less than half their former value. This, as one of the most striking inconveniences, attending the late unreasonable exertion of parliamentary power, I have selected for observation, from a very extensive catalogue of grievances which it has already produced, and of which we are at this moment most severely sensible. I am led to my choice of this particular fact from a consideration of the fatal consequence by which it may possibly be attended, should the merchants of England immediately demand a rigid payment of the general ballance due to them. It is not an easy matter to conceive how much our property may be affected by so unreasonable a demand; since the calamity would, by a regular connection, extend from the lowest to the highest member of society. But, as it was never my intention to enter into a minute detail of facts, I shall content myself with offering such loose, desultory observations as may serve to direct others in their researches after more particular information upon the most interesting subject. In the further pursuit of this design, I shall just take the liberty to observe upon the resolves of the Commons, of Feb. 1766; that the severe censures which they so liberally bestow upon us, are evidently inconsistent with the principles upon which they are supposed to have voted the repeal of the Stamp act.

From these resolves we may very reasonably suppose that the repeal is more immediately founded upon the *inexpediency* of the act, than upon a conviction that they had exerted an *unconstitutional power*. Had they been willing to allow this act as invasive of an indisputable right, they would not so severely have censured us for our daring opposition, and lavished such praises upon those whose selfish views or slavish principles made them so readily subscribe to the infallibility and omnipotence of Parliament.—A peaceable submission to the first attacks of encroaching power, is altogether incompatible with the genius of liberty; nor could it reasonably be expected, that, in a sudden and dangerous invasion of our most estimable rights, the form of opposition could be perfectly model'd by the hand of prudence. Violent and precipitate as our measures were, they wanted nothing but success to sanctify them; since the most superficial observer cannot but have discovered, that in the political world right & wrong are merely *arbitrary modes* totally dependent upon the rise and fall of contending parties.

The people of England very justly dissatisfied with the tyrannic conduct of a weak prince, made the boldest struggles for the support of their languishing liberty. In their first ill directed efforts under the unfortunate *Monmouth*, the justice of their cause could not save them from the pains and penalties of *open rebellion*: But when a Prince of military abilities gave them his powerful assistance, they suddenly effected the preservation of their freedom & distinguished so important an event by the title of a *glorious revolution*: so much influence has success in rating the merit of our political conduct.

When the Committee of the House resolve, in the most general and expressive terms, that the authority of Parliament over the colonies is *sovereign and supreme in every respect whatever*, there is no reasoning against so formidable a resolution, supported by the power of the whole kingdom. We can only remark, that the same house has heretofore resolved to take under their own particular direction, the rights of the People, the privileges of the Lords, & the sovereignty of the Crown; and, for a long time maintained this unnatural usurpation.

If they did not suffer the passions of the man to influence the judgment of the Senator, they would never treat that as a point of honour which should only be considered as a matter of right.

If, upon a cool, dispassionate enquiry, it may appear that the Commons of Great-Britain, have no *natural or acquired superiority* over the freemen of America, they will certainly do us the justice to acknowledge this very reasonable independence, & not wickedly endeavour to enslave millions to promote the honour & dignity of a few ambitious individuals.

In supporting this doctrine of independence, I have established as an incontrovertible truth, this very accurate definition of my Lord C. J. *Hale*,—That every act of Parliament is a *tripartite indenture of agreement between the three estates of the kingdom*. If this maxim be not disputable, I very humbly conceive that every consequence which I have drawn from it, is fairly and logically deduced; for it cannot, but with the most glaring absurdity, be supposed, that the parties to these political agreements may legally bind those who are not, in any wise privy to them.

The very spirit of the English constitution requires, that general regulations framed for the government of society, must have the sanction of *general approbation*; and, that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, but, by the force of those laws to which he has voluntarily subscribed. These principles once acknowledged as the foundation of English liberty, how can the colonists be said to possess the *natural rights of mankind*, or the *peculiar privileges of Englishmen*, while they are every day liable to receive laws framed by persons ignorant of their abilities—unacquainted with their necessities, and evidently influenced by partial motives? If my zeal for the good of my country has not greatly clouded my judgment, I still dare so far depend upon the principles which I have established, as to assert, that, while the power of the British Parliament is acknowledged *sovereign and supreme in every respect whatever*, the liberty of America is no more than a flattering dream, and her privileges delusive shadows.

While I relate matters of fact, from the best evidence which I am capable of receiving, if I have misrepresented them, I lie open to contradiction; and, when I recapitulate the principles from which I have drawn my train of reasoning, I am not so obstinately attached to my own opinion as to be proof against conviction. If I am guilty of any errors in the course of this unconnected performance, they must be attributed to my not having received sufficient information, or to my want of ability in using the materials which I had acquired. I have never wilfully misrepresented a fact, nor designedly drawn from it a falacious consequence. I have not laboured to establish any favourite system, and, with the vanity of a projector, supported it at the expence of my veracity.

But however trifling this performance may appear, both my head and my heart have co-operated in its production, and I really sat down—" to write what I thought, not to think what I should write."

Ardeo, mihi credite—incredibili quodam amore patriæ—quod volent denique homines existimare; non mihi ego possum esse bene de republica merenti non amicus. CICERO.

A Citizen.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That whereas sundry Taxes on the Lands of the Non-resident Proprietors of the District of *Spencer*, were granted by the General Court of this Province, viz. *December* 2d 1740, a Tax for Three Years, viz a Tax of 3 Pence per Acre for the Year 1740; and a further Tax of two Pence per Acre annually for the two next Years, for Building a Meeting-House and towards a Minister's support.

Another Tax was granted by said Court, A. D. 1744, on said Land for the Term of 5 Years, viz.

A Tax of *one Penny* Lawful Money per Acre, for the Settlement of a Gospel Minister, and a further Tax of *two Pence* per Acre Old Tenor, for and towards said Minister's Salary, and a further Tax of *one Penny* Old Tenor, per Acre on said Lands for Contingent Charges.

Another Tax was also granted on said Lands by said Court *April* 9th 1751, at *three Farthings* lawful Money per Acre for the Term of 5 Years, towards the Support of the Minister: Also one more Tax was granted *April* 17th 1760, by said Court on said Lands for the Term 3 Years at *three Farthings* lawful Money per Acre, towards the Support of the Minister.

Public Notice is therefore hereby given, that if such of the aforesaid Proprietors, who have hitherto neglected to Pay their respective Taxes, do not forthwith Pay the same to us the Subscribers, that so much of their Lands will be exposed to Sale at a Public Vendue, to the highest Bidder, at the House of Mr. *Jeremiah Whittemore*, Innholder in *Spencer*, as will pay said Taxes, and all intervening Charges, on Monday the Twentieth of *June* next, at 10 o'Clock Forenoon. And said Sale to continue by Adjournment from Time to Time, if need be, till the same shall be finished.

Spencer, Feb. 26, 1768. *John Flagg*, *Oliver Watson*, } *Proprietors Committee.*

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of *Charlton* District in the County of *Worcester*,

praying the Non-Resident Lands may be taxed *one Penny* per Acre for three Years, to enable them to compleat their Meeting House, and support the Gospel among them. *In Council, Feb.* 15, 1768.

Ordered, That the Petitioners notify the Non-Resident Proprietors of the District of *Charlton* with a Copy of the Petition, by inserting the Substance thereof in three of the *Boston* News-Papers, three Weeks successively, that they may shew cause, if any they have, on the third Wednesday of the next *May* Session, why the Prayer should not be granted. Sent down for Concurrence,

JOHN COTTON, Dep. Sec'y.

In the House of Representatives, Feb 17, 1768. Read and Concurred, T. CUSHING, Speaker.

TO BE LET,

A small Tenement in Beacon-Street. Enquire of RICHARD CLARKE and SON.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET

Greenville Vide page 390 Vol. 1 & Vid. Stamp Act page 53. Vol. 1 v See the Repeal Act pa. 411 Vol. 1